

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2169.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

RUMOR SAYS JUDGE ZANE.

Names Him for Chief Justice of  
Hawaii.

Persistent rumors are afloat in Hon-  
olulu that the question of the Chief  
Justiceship of the Hawaiian Supreme  
Court will be decided by the appoint-  
ment of Chas. Zane, at present Chief  
Justice of the State of Utah. One rea-  
son for lending ear to this rumor is  
the fact that Judge Zane is a warm  
friend of Senator Culom, and a staunch  
Republican of the old school. The  
rumor first gained notice in the press  
by a statement credited to Judge Zane  
when Senator Culom was on his way  
home after his labors as a Hawaiian  
Commissioner here. It was then stated  
that the office would be at the beck and  
call of the Judge, but the rumor was  
promptly denied by him.

A prominent attorney of Honolulu  
expresses his belief that if any outsider  
is appointed, Judge Zane will be the  
lucky man, as he has the full confidence  
of President McKinley. Several years  
ago Judge Zane was elected to his high  
office by a combined vote of Gentiles  
and Mormons, although the latter had  
suffered in years past by his rigid en-  
forcement of the Edmunds-Tucker act  
against polygamy. During his incumb-  
ency as Territorial Chief Justice, Judge  
Zane sent hundreds of wealthy and  
prominent polygamists to the peniten-  
tiary. They were so impressed with  
his justice and integrity that they  
were the first to vote for his election  
as State Chief Justice.

THE TUA TUA.

Inquiries From Many Cities About  
Anti-Leprous Shrub.

Since the description of the anti-  
leprous shrub was given in this paper a  
few months ago, and later in Harper's  
Weekly, inquiries have been pouring  
into Honolulu from all parts of the  
world asking what experiments have  
been made with the poison of the shrub  
amongst the lepers on Molokai, and  
whether it was successful. A gentle-  
man of this city, interested in the  
shrub, sometime ago received a letter  
from a Pennsylvania asking if the  
poison could be used for curing rheu-  
matism and erysipelas, and if so he  
would like to have some of the poison  
sent to him for experiment, and if suc-  
cessful he would take the agency for  
the United States for the drug.

A letter has just been received by  
the same gentleman from Singapore, re-  
questing information as to the results  
of experiments upon the afflicted ones  
there, stating that keen interest was  
manifested in the straits settlements in  
the shrub, on account of the large num-  
bers of lepers there.

## PLAN FOR A CREMATORY

Company to Form This  
Evening.

SITE ALREADY SECURED

George Castle and F. W. Lowrey are  
The Promoters of a Brand  
New Enterprise.

Honolulu is to have a crematory. A  
meeting is to be held tonight at the  
Young Men's Christian Association to  
form a stock company to build one.  
George Castle and F. W. Lowrey are the  
men chiefly interested in the matter.  
They have talked it over and deter-  
mined to put the project into action if  
they can secure co-operation. Accord-  
ingly they have issued a call for an in-  
vitation to a number of men to at-  
tend the meeting tonight to form the  
company. They consider the question  
of whether or not cremation is a good  
thing settled long ago in the affirma-  
tive.

Both of these gentlemen said yester-  
day afternoon that they were not go-  
ing into the matter as a money-making  
venture, but because they considered it  
a good thing for the city. On the other  
hand, it was neither philanthropy nor  
charity. The intention was to charge  
as low a fee as possible for cremating  
or incinerating bodies, pay expenses,  
pay a low interest on the stock, merely  
enough so that the stockholders could  
get some return for their money—per-  
haps 10 per cent.

Mr. Castle suggested perhaps even  
less; and then to devote the surplus, if  
there was any, "to the good of the  
cause," that is, improving the build-  
ings or putting up new and better  
ones.

A site has already been chosen and  
a thirty days' option secured on it  
from the Bishop Estate. This ground is  
at the foot of Sheridan street, and it  
will also be at the end of Queen  
street when the latter is finished. There  
are two styles of furnaces which are  
under consideration—one to cost about  
\$2,000, the other \$6,100. The promoters  
of the enterprise fully expect that their  
patronage will be little at first, and  
that they will have to wait a long time  
before the existing prejudice against  
this mode of dealing with human  
bodies is overcome.

The most intelligent people, Mr.  
Lowrey thought, are apt to take up  
with the idea sooner than others. It  
may be regarded as settled that crea-  
tion is the most sanitary method of  
disposing of the dead," he said, "and  
it remains to see how far in time the  
prejudice against it can be overcome  
in any numbers. They have to what  
measure of support from the public the  
new crematory can secure. The Japanese  
in their own country cremate their  
dead to a considerable extent, and if  
the fee can be made as low as is now  
hoped—\$30 or \$35, with a possible re-  
duction later to \$25—the poor Japanese  
may reasonably be expected to patron-  
ize it. They can even bring their  
dead on hand-carts, in cases of  
very poor, and save much expense.

The introduction of the crematory,  
which can be placed on the site men-  
tioned, far from any house, would ob-  
viate the necessity of seeking ceme-  
teries several miles from town—that  
is, for those who chose to take ad-  
vantage of it.

The Chinese, on the other hand, will  
probably never patronize the crema-  
tory in any numbers. They have a  
rooted objection to this method of dis-  
posing of the dead, and their educa-  
tion to other ideas would be a very  
long if not a hopeless matter.

As for the Portuguese, there is an  
ancient set of instructions from the  
Pope in opposition to the principle of  
cremation. It is not known whether or  
not this prohibition is still in force;  
it may have become a dead letter dur-  
ing the intervening years. But at any  
rate, the tradition against it survives  
in the Roman Catholic church, and the  
Portuguese may be relied on to go in  
very little for cremating their dead.  
The sentiment of the natives in the  
matter is not known, any further than  
that I have talked with one or two who  
did not seem to think well of it.

Both Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Castle  
seemed to think that the crematory  
would grow, slowly or rapidly, into  
favor. The experience in this respect  
of the Massachusetts Cremation Soci-  
ety may be of interest, though it could  
not be considered to presage a hopeful  
outlook for the experiment here. The  
total number of incinerations since  
the first, on December 30, 1893, is:

1894	87
1895	88
1896	135
1897	160
1898	167

In this connection the following  
glowing account of the finish of a bur-  
ial by this method should be swallowed  
whole: "We reverently listen to the  
words of the burial service, hear  
choir and organ, and see, when 'dust  
to dust, ashes to ashes' is pronounced,  
the casket noiselessly disappear down  
on its way to rapid, harmless disolu-  
tion. The rector, with one of his fas-  
cinating orations, keeps his audience  
spellbound, until within half an hour,  
in a handsome bronze urn, the pure re-  
mains are handed to the waiting fam-  
ily."

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

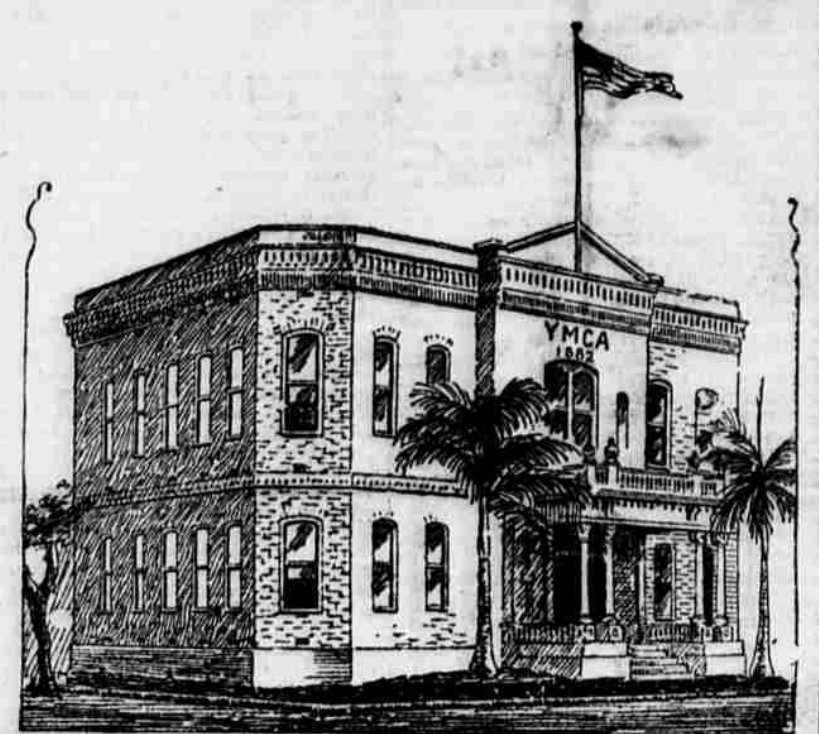
Thirty-one Years of Noble Work in the  
Development of the Best in  
Hawaii's Youth.

Celebrated With Song,  
Speech and Ball  
Game.

Last evening the Young Men's Chris-  
tian Association celebrated its thirty-  
first anniversary. With speech and  
song the members and their friends

was greeted with delighted applause  
and general enthusiasm.  
"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name,"  
a song familiar and dear to all pres-  
ent, was sung by everybody standing  
with great force and spirit. A. J. Coats,  
the all-round athlete of the association  
followed the hymn with his report of  
the physical department, remarking as  
a wind-up that he thought the Lord had  
as much to do with that branch of the  
society's work as any other.

Laughter came when at the end of  
his treasurer's report, F. C. Atherton



made a joyous occasion of the re-  
currence of the date of the association's  
beginning in the Islands.

Honolulu need not fear for the com-  
ing years when so great a proportion  
of the rising manhood of the city stocks  
to the standard of so solid and help-  
ful an organization. This society was  
designed to cultivate and develop the  
physical and mental as well as the  
spiritual qualities of young men, and  
old men too, for that matter, though  
the advisability of "bending the twig"  
naturally brings about the preponder-  
ance of youths in keeping with the  
title of the association.

On the corner of Hotel and Alakea  
streets stands a well-built, solid-look-  
ing red brick edifice, the property of  
the Y. M. C. A. and its home and head-  
quarters in Honolulu. In its spacious,  
well-lighted, well-ventilated and well-  
ordered hall upstairs were gathered  
last evening some three or four hun-  
dred of the best people of the commu-  
nity interested in the work and wel-  
fare of the organization.

Above the platform from wall to  
wall and from floor to ceiling, hung,  
gracefully draped, a huge American flag, whose  
silken folds displayed to good advan-  
tage the silver stars in the field azure  
and the alternating white and crimson  
bars. Musicians of the Amateur Or-  
chestra and the Aeolian Quartette  
were seated on the platform, while  
just in front of them the officers of the  
association faced the audience.

A great number of the boys were  
present, earnest-faced, intent, enthu-  
siastic youths, who listened carefully to  
the encouraging reports of their lead-  
ers, drank in every note of the deli-  
cious vocal and instrumental music, and  
joined heartily with their rich, unaf-  
fected voices in the songs of praise of-  
fered to an all-powerful, all-loving  
Providence.

Christians of all denominations filled  
the chairs of the hall. All the relatives  
of the members of the association were  
on hand and a most beneficial and  
pleasurable evening was passed.

Anniversary Program.

Music by Wray Taylor's Amateur Or-  
chestra opened the program after which  
the entire audience rose to its feet and  
was led in prayer by the Rev. G. L.  
Pearson. Then the Rev. Silas P. Perry  
made his report on religious work, show-  
ing the great strides the associa-  
tion had made during the last year in  
that department. His favorable report  
announced that just seventy cents  
remained in the Y. M. C. A. strong box.  
Scarcely had the laughter died away  
when the deep, strong voice of E. H.  
Offey to the dainty accompaniment of  
a guitar, gave sound to the words of  
"Toll Me That You Love Me."

general secretary's report was deliver-  
ed by H. E. Coleman. Music by the  
Aeolian Quartette was followed by the  
address of Walter C. Weedon, the re-  
tiring president, which is published in  
full below:

The address of the president-elect, T.  
Clive Davies, came next and is also  
printed verbatim in this article. The  
Amateur Orchestra closed the program  
with a stirring selection after which  
the people adjourned to the parlors be-  
low, where a reception was held and  
refreshments served.

When all had shaken hands with the  
retiring president that was and the in-  
coming president and partaken of deli-  
cacies prepared for their delight, they  
proceeded to the gymnasium where an  
exciting game of indoor baseball took  
place. The contest between the rival  
gymnasium teams waxed hot and ended  
by a victory for the evening class. The  
teams stand even now and an interest-  
ing rubber has still to be played.

Everybody voted last evening's af-  
fair a grand success and all went  
home feeling happier and better for  
having attended the thirty-first anni-  
versary of the Y. M. C. A.

President Weedon's Address.

The following is a full text of Pres-  
ident Weedon's address:

Members and Friends of the Young  
Men's Christian Association: Thirty-  
one years ago a band of young men  
drafted the first constitution for the  
Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu. What a flood  
of memories rush to the mind and what  
a flow of gratitude comes to the soul  
as we gather on this, another anni-  
versary, and contemplate tonight the  
starting point of a generation ago, or  
view with calm consideration the van-  
tage ground attained, recognizing the  
wonderful providence of God in the  
way in which we have been led!

From the very inception of this work  
to the present time God has brought  
us forward in a steady growth, and to-  
day this association occupies a broader  
field, takes in a wider scope and has  
reached a higher point of usefulness  
than ever attained in its past history,  
and it now stands, both in its accom-  
plishments and responsibilities, where  
it has never stood before; yet, make no  
boast, for it has much to accom-  
plish and is still far below its possi-  
bilities. Our motto must yet be,  
"Move forward, press onward, reach  
out."

I ask your kind indulgence and at-  
tention while we call to mind the  
things of the past, view the situation  
of the present, and earnestly contem-  
plate some of the possibilities of the  
future.

The first eleven signers of the origi-  
nal constitution are still living, ten of  
them are domiciled in Hawaii, and  
some are present at this anniversary  
gathering. This is a remarkable rec-  
ord, and when the fact was stated at  
the International Convention at Grand  
Rapids, Michigan, last May, it created  
so much surprise that I was asked if  
the statement had been correctly un-  
derstood.

As laid before you in our last annual  
address, our association, in earlier  
years, had no abiding home, as dur-  
ing the period from its formation in  
1869 to 1882 it had occupied the ses-  
sion rooms of the Fort Street Church,  
the "Gymnasium," Sailors' Home, the  
Lyceum and the Bethel Vestry, and in  
April, 1883, moved into our present  
building as its home.

At the annual meeting of 1873 the  
yearly receipts were shown to be \$203.  
70, and in the following year \$484.75,  
while in 1878 the membership stood at  
45, including 10 persons absent from  
the country. Then our work consist-  
ed in assisting Sunday schools, teach-  
ing the Chinese, visiting the asylum,  
hospital and prison, working in the  
temperance cause and in holding Sun-  
day afternoon religious meetings.

Having no house of our own, our li-  
brary and reading room facilities were  
very meager, but steadily and faithfully  
the membership grew worked the  
boat until our craft has grown from  
the little row-boat to the full-rigged  
and well-manned ship, represented in  
this present institution and building,  
and we trust our next evolution will be  
equivalent to the most approved and  
modern steamship with all its modern  
appliances, kept under full steam to ac-  
commodate and carry into God's eter-  
nal harbor thousands of immortal  
souls of the on-coming generations of  
young men. Of this I shall speak fur-  
ther along.

From a little band of peripatetics  
we have grown to a goodly number,  
our membership at the close of the year  
being 425.

The association owns this substan-  
tial, well located building, with all its  
appointments, and the ground on which  
it stands; and it affords me pleasure  
to announce to our members and  
friends that not one dollar of debt is  
owing. Our general treasury shows a  
balance of 70 cents on hand, thanks to  
the treasurer and the chairman of our  
finance committee.

This building and the association  
stands a noble monument to the gen-  
erosity and labors of the men of this  
community, and an evidence of their  
deep interest in the welfare of young  
men.

Our general expenditures for the  
year, exclusive of the educational de-  
partment, which is kept strictly as a  
separate fund, have called for \$6,075.85;  
of this amount \$1,444 comes from mem-  
bership fees, while our salary roll ag-  
gregates \$3,448.46. Having but a  
slight endowment fund and no rental  
revenues, you will readily see we have  
of necessity to fall back on the gen-  
erosity of our citizens and friends in sub-  
scription gifts; but it is cheering and  
gratifying to know the funds have been  
furnished, all branches of the work  
have been successfully carried for-  
ward and another year is closed free  
from debt.

During the year several of our val-  
iant workers have been called from  
our ranks. C. D. Helm, formerly of  
the Advertiser staff, quietly dropped  
away and passed to "the better land."  
Dr. C. M. Hyde, who had so long and  
faithfully served us in so many de-  
partments, and as a member of the ed-  
ucational committee, returned from a  
trip to the States much weakened in  
body, and, lingering but a short while,  
joined the ranks of the redeemed.

John Christopher Gartner, never ro-  
bust or strong, gave up active work  
of the Association time, and after  
several weeks of lingering illness  
passed "over the river" to the other  
shore.

Our brother, Henry Waterhouse, Jr.,  
left our shores in buoyant hopes of ex-  
tensive foreign travel, but was strick-  
en down by fever in New York, and on  
the 22d of February his spirit took its  
flight to the brighter world beyond.

A recent mail brings us tidings of  
the departure of Rev. W. A. Gardner  
to the Glory-land. He was a member  
of our temperance committee, and, al-  
though with us here but a year, en-  
deared himself to all who met him.  
Some of us had known him longer. As  
a preacher of the Gospel he was a fear-  
less advocate for the truth, a strong  
sympathizer with young men, an un-  
compromising foe to the liquor traffic.  
He resigned his pastorate here and  
sought rest at Watsonville, Cal., but  
the Lord said "Come up higher."

These have all entered into their  
rest and we who yet remain are bid  
emulate and copy their noble charac-  
ters.

From the reports submitted, you will  
have gathered that the past year has  
been a busy one for the association.  
The building has been open every day,  
save a period of three weeks from  
January 20th to February 9th, during  
the most serious time of the plague. It  
has come to serve a most useful pur-  
pose in the community, aside from our  
own association work, for many of the  
societies of the city have had free use  
of its parlors and rooms. The Sunday  
School Union, Christian Workers,  
Strangers' Friend Society, Floral So-  
ciety, Housekeepers' League, Commit-  
tee of Ministers' Union, Young People's  
Society, Boys' Brigade, and others. For  
a time Miss Adams engaged the gym-  
nasium in the mornings for ladies' clas-  
ses in physical culture. The Salva-  
tion Army has also had use of our  
hall.

The aim of our association work is  
to build a four square, or, if you pre-  
fer it, an all-around, fully developed  
Christian man, and while much atten-  
tion has been given to the physical,  
educational and social departments,  
there has been no diminution in the  
religious work and activities, and this

(Continued on Page Four.)

## FOR NEW ROAD Money for Way Around Diamond Head.

Council of State Takes Up the Mat-  
ter--More Funds for Incur-  
ables' Hospital.

The hospital for incurables again  
figured very prominently in the ap-  
propriations made by the Council of State  
yesterday. A further sum of \$5,000 was  
voted for its immediate needs, which,  
with the \$1,800 already on hand will  
insure the hospital being assured tem-  
porarily until the endowment of \$100,000  
is raised by popular subscription.

Councilor Isenberg stood godfather for  
the new item, and without loss of time  
the item was passed unanimously.

Councilor Robertson also jumped into  
the breach at the last moment in favor  
of the repairs and additions to the  
Judiciary building by converting an  
item which read, "Repairs, Furniture,  
etc., Government Buildings (all in-  
cludes) \$2,300," to read "Repairs, fur-  
niture and additions to Judiciary build-  
ing, Honolulu, \$7,000." No objection  
was made, and the item passed. Robert-  
son smiling over his triumph. When  
Bill 2 was in the course of its first read-  
ing Robertson argued long and vainly  
to have the item read "for the beautify-  
ing and enlarging of the Judiciary  
building," but the councilors at that  
time seemed to think that the building  
could take its dose of patchwork repair-  
ing for the next two years as it had in  
past years. He fought hard for his propo-  
sition but was voted down. A change  
of heart was evidently come over that  
august body, for it voted for the amend-  
ed item with a will.

What Councilor Robertson desires in  
the new building, is a general change of  
interior, in the size of rooms, additions  
where they are needed, entirely new  
furniture and a complete renovation of  
the musty courtrooms.

Minister Young also made a verbal  
report on the petition of residents and  
property owners beyond Diamond Head  
which called for a new road to be built  
around the picturesque point and to  
the Government road, and to Isenberg's  
road near Wai'alae. The Minister  
strongly endorsed the request, but  
thought it would be better to build it  
along the lower level, rather than the  
proposed route suggested in the peti-  
tion.

He stated he had gone out to the pro-  
posed commencement of the road dur-  
ing the forenoon, in company with the  
road supervisor and others, and had  
arrived at the conclusion that the road  
would be a most desirable feature for  
that portion of the island. The higher  
level road suggested would be an ad-  
vantage to tourists who seek it merely  
for pleasure and to gain a birdseye  
view of the natural beauties of the is-  
land, but for practical purposes the low-  
er road would be far better. He did not  
believe that \$5,000 would be enough to  
build it, estimating it would cost be-  
tween \$12,000 and \$15,000 at the least,  
the balance for which, could be taken  
from the appropriation of \$225,000 for  
roads in Honolulu. A spur will also be  
built off the main road to connect with  
Bruner's survey this side of Diamond  
Head. The Bishop Estate was willing  
to give a strip of land along the beach  
for the purpose of the Interior Depart-  
ment.

Yesterday's session was attended by  
President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith,  
Young, and Damon, Councilors Isen-  
berg, Achi, Ena, Allen, Kane, Robin-  
son, Jones, Nott, Gear, Robertson, Ka-  
lulani and Kennedy.

Bills of the Hawaiian Gazette Com-  
pany, too late for previous insertions,  
were acted upon by the Ministers of the  
departments to whom they had been re-  
ferred, each reporting favorably. They  
were inserted under the proper head-  
ings in Act 2, and passed in the approp-  
riations.

President Dole called up the third  
reading of Act 2 in the order for the  
day. A motion to defer the reading of  
the Act until today was lost.

Mr. Damon stated that twenty-five  
days had already passed since the  
Council began its sessions, and an ap-  
propriation to cover its expenses would  
be a necessary appropriation, and he  
therefore recommended that an item  
covering \$700 be inserted in the bill.  
The item included salary of the clerk  
amounting to \$250 for the first twenty-  
five days, and bills for typewriting and  
extra work on the part of the secretary  
which would carry the amount up to a  
high figure. Achi moved the item be  
inserted and passed.

Upon motion, the item of \$700 was  
inserted and passed.

Councilor Kennedy wanted to know  
if a newspaper was supplied to all the  
departments of the government and to  
the individuals therein, when certain  
bills of the Gazette Company were  
called up. Minister Damon replied that  
in his own office the newspapers were  
necessary, and also in the Tax Office  
files of papers were constantly needed  
for reference.

A batch of Board of Health bills, too  
late for previous insertion were turned  
over to the secretary, amounting to  
\$282.52, and upon motion were inserted  
in other items by increasing the latter,  
thus doing away with the introduction  
of entirely new lines in the Act.

The concluding sections of the bill  
were read and passed, and the new  
grand total of \$1,450,971.44 was, upon  
motion accepted.

Upon motion the consideration of the  
bill as a whole was postponed until to-  
day, the Act being referred to the Com-  
mittee on Finance to rectify the foot-  
ings and grand totals, and bring in a  
report at today's session. This done,  
the bill will be voted upon, the yeas  
and nays being taken for record.



## MAINTAINS HIS STAND

Dole's Reply In Claims Court Matter.

## HE ANSWERS THE COUNCIL

An Appropriation of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Voted for The Incurable's Hospital.

The Executive Council yesterday made reply to the action of the Council of State in regard to the Court of Claims appointments. It was known beforehand that the reply would be made public and the Councilors were interested in knowing the course of action of the Executive Council in regard to Boite's resolution.

After the reading of the reply was concluded, there was a silence for several seconds. When Councilor Boite arose and asked President Dole if he had not, on January 22, made a statement which appears on the minutes of the Council of State, that the Court of Claims should be composed of business men. The President replied that at that time he may have made the statement attributed to him, although he did not remember clearly that he had. Later, however, he felt that "the discussion in regard to the scheme was so great that he found it better, as far as he was concerned, to create a legal court. It seems to him the larger proportion should be lawyers."

"But they are all lawyers," retorted Boite.

"Yes," said the President, after a pause, "that is true."

The report of the Executive Council was as follows:

Executive Chamber, Honolulu, H. I., April 18, 1908.

To the Council of State: The Executive Council reports upon the resolution referred to it by the Council of State, dated April 11th, as follows:

The Executive Council agrees with the preamble of the resolution of the Council of State of April 11th and with the first paragraph of the resolution, which is as follows:

"That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague."

It is, however, probable, judging from the discussions which have taken place in the Council of State on the Court of Claims matter, that the understanding of the Executive Council as to the meaning of the words "just claims," differs from that of the majority of the Council of State.

Our view is that an authoritative recognition of a claim as just must be in accordance with Hawaiian law. A legislature has the authority to extend the law. Neither the Executive Council nor the Council of State has this discretion.

In regard to the second paragraph of the resolution, no reasons are set forth why the present Commissioners of the Court of Claims should be dismissed, and a new court be appointed, of which a majority shall consist of impartial men acquainted with the values of property and merchandise.

The Executive Council requires that all the members of the Court shall be impartial. As to their being acquainted with values of property, there seems to be no good reason for changing the practice and precedents of all Hawaiian courts, especially as nearly all the property in question has been destroyed, and estimates of losses must be made from testimony of witnesses and not from the examination of goods and buildings.

If the Court of Claims was merely a board of appraisers to estimate the value of property by inspection, it would be desirable to have experts on the board, but as that is not the case, the greatest possible usefulness of experts is reached by using them as witnesses.

The foregoing report was this day adopted by the Executive Council.

KATE KILLEY, Clerk Executive Council.

At yesterday's session there were present President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, and Damon, and Councilors Isenberg, Achi, Ena, Allen, Jones, Gear, Ka-ne, Gonsalves, Robinson and Kaulukou.

A petition from Hawaii regarding roads and expenditures thereon, and requests for appropriations therefor, was read by the secretary and referred to the Minister of Interior. The petition is published elsewhere in this issue.

Incurable's Hospital.

The Hospital for Incurables will receive a subsidy from the Government, action having been taken yesterday in the Council of State, appropriating \$25,000 for that purpose. The subsidy is conditioned by an amended phrase introduced by Councilor Allen, that "the hospital be raised by subscription on the outside." When the item was first introduced by Minister Young, the question was referred to Attorney General Cooper for an opinion as to the legality of the appropriation. As a result of his report, the Council at that time did not deem it wise to pass the item.

Councilor Kaulukou asked that the rules be suspended in order that the item could be again introduced, and spoke strongly in favor of the subsidy. Mr. Allen thought the subsidy was very necessary on account of the increase in the disease of consumption, the mortality being much greater than that occasioned by the plague epidemic. Private citizens were going ahead with the subscriptions and responding liberally for the endowment of the hospital, and he thought the Government should also contribute toward its support.

Councilor Isenberg was not ready to

vote for the item in the shape it was in at that time. He thought it would be a good thing to have the subsidy amount raised by subscription, although there were responding with a generous hand, and therefore the \$25,000 appropriation, conditioned as it was, would be of little benefit to those who were in need of a hospital at the present time. If the conditional amendment were removed, he would vote for the \$25,000, as he wanted the sufferers to gain immediate benefits.

Minister Damon appreciated the Councilor's generous sentiment. "In matters of this kind," said the Minister, "we must look to the practical side, and must make it a business transaction, and start right from the beginning. When Kamehameha IV. and his Queen started the Queen's Hospital, they went around and enlisted the sympathy of all classes and established a fund for the hospital and to their everlasting credit, they put it on a sound basis, and then the Government gave it a subsidy as well. The hospital has the advantage now of legacies and subscriptions, and notwithstanding the Government still continues to pay a subsidy, they receive very valuable support from the community."

"I don't think there is a hospital that is so badly needed as the one for incurables, and there is not a man who is opposed to its establishment here. I know many men in this community who are ready to assist it. The Minister of the Interior has given it a great deal of thought for a number of years, and I don't think the community will see the matter suffer for want of funds."

Minister Young had worked on the matter for three or four years, and he felt certain that the amount required could be raised in a very short time, for he already had the promise of half of it.

Upon motion of Councilor Kaulukou, the item amounting to \$25,000 was passed.

Boite Asks a Question.

Boite asked that the rules be suspended as he wished to ask the Executive a question. It was in regard to the Executive's word recorded on the minutes of the Council of State, that when it was reported to have said the Court of Claims should be composed of business men, and that he would ask President McKinley to organize the Court upon that basis.

"I don't remember saying that," said the President. He stated that he had later formed an opinion that the Court should be composed of lawyers, or at least the larger proportion should be legal men.

"Then," said the Councilor, "I move the report of the Executive Committee be laid on the table."

The Council voted to do so.

Act 4 was then taken up line by line and item by item, the grand total being changed to \$1,583,291.20, which was accepted by the Council. The title of the bill and its enacting clause was read and passed upon motion. The entire bill was eventually passed as read, for its first reading, and upon motion referred to the Committee of Finance to arrange and print.

Act 3 was read in a similar manner for its second reading. When the items of the Post Office Department were reached, the fixed salaries as detailed in the bill were objected to by Jones, as he thought it would be wiser to leave the question of salaries to the Postmaster General, so that if he needed two good men at higher salaries in place of three men at lower salaries, it would be in his discretion to do so. Mr. Damon reminded the Council that it was so detailed as a matter of system, that was all. Councilor Kaulukou favored Mr. Jones' suggestion. Going a little further, the Councilor took occasion to say some sharp words in condemnation of certain practices in promoting men which he alleged were in vogue in the Post Office.

Attacks Postmaster-General.

"I hope the Minister of Finance will call the attention of the Postmaster General to giving better salaries to the people who have been there for a long period of time," the Councilor went on. "I am informed that the people most friendly to the Postmaster General get more salary than other people who have been there for many years. I want to see justice done the men who have been working in that department who are white, native, Portuguese, Pahe or Japanese."

Achi supported the suggestion of Councilor Jones, and argued that salaries should be placed at not less than \$50 a month. Men who are employed in the Postoffice had to be well dressed and needed such salaries to keep up appearances.

Gear thought if the matter was left to the discretion of the Postmaster, some future incumbent of that office might abuse his privileges.

The motion to strike out the details of the items was finally lost.

School Man Scored.

When line 64 was called by the Secretary, covering an item of \$100 for travelling expenses of the Inspector General of Schools, Councilor Isenberg created enough amusement to keep the Council in good humor while he occupied the floor. Once before when the same item was up for consideration, the Councilor attacked it, and yesterday he handled it without gloves.

"The Inspector General does mighty little traveling," said Mr. Isenberg, at express speed, "and I would like to ask the Minister of Public Instruction, where the Inspector does his traveling. It is my opinion that when he does travel he does mighty poor inspection. I know on hearsay, and its pretty good hearsay too, that when he travels around, he pops suddenly into a school where the school teacher is not in his favor, and with his notebook in hand, asks all sorts of questions and scares the teacher nearly to death, and then he renders a report that goes against the teacher."

"What kind of an inspection do you call that. I want to go on record in making these remarks against the appropriation of this item. If the teacher is not a favored one, you may be sure there will be a mighty poor report sent in to headquarters."

When the merriment subsided, Minister Mott-Smith arose to explain the necessity of appropriating the traveling expenses, no matter who the Inspector General may be. The matter of the inspection of schools was exceedingly important in the educational department, and so much so that he was

almost ready to ask that inspectors for such duties be appointed. Councilor Isenberg thought if the item was so important that it should then be increased to \$1,500. Gear seconded the motion. The first motion to strike the item out, was put, and lost. Isenberg and Gear voted in favor of it. The item was finally passed as in the bill.

New items designated line 85th, operating garbage crematory, payroll, \$4,200, and \$61, operating steam vessel, payroll, \$10,800, were introduced and passed.

The appropriation for pay of police, Kaula, was increased from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

Appropriation for pay of police, Oahu, increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

The total amount of the bill amounting to \$522,916.82 was upon motion, accepted by the Council and inserted in the bill.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were passed as read. Section 1 and the enacting clause were passed, and the entire bill passed for its second reading. The bill will be brought in Friday and read the third time.

## ALLEN TALKS OF MAINLAND IDEAS.

H. A. Allen, the well known representative of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, is in Honolulu after six months' absence. He left here last October after a long tour of the islands and went directly to Chicago to get ready several consignments of pumping machinery for shipment to Honolulu. On the way there he picked up a contract for the largest pumping plant yet shipped to the gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska. His last trip also included New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all the large cities of the East, and he is again here for a two months' stay for the purpose of installing several pumps which have arrived during his absence.

Speaking of public opinion in the East in regard to the islands since the Porto Rico tariff has brought all the island possessions of the United States into such prominence and also since war clouds have overshadowed Europe, Mr. Allen does not hesitate in saying that the people are beginning to appreciate the value of the Hawaiian islands as a strategic point, but have not come to a full realization of their value as a commercial factor. From his own observation of people's ideas regarding the Hawaiian group he thinks that the lack of cable communication has a great deal to do with outside ignorance of their real importance.

"When the cable is put in," said Mr. Allen, "the people who have heard of the marvelous profits made in sugar will not be afraid to send capital out here, because they can then be directly in touch with their vital interests. Now they are content to buy American Biscuit or American Steel stock or anything that is gilt-edged. They can go out any time in the day and get cash on it without losing anything. With Hawaiian sugar stocks, the chances are ten to one that they would have to wait for advice from Honolulu before getting the cash price they wanted."

"What is the feeling in the East regarding the islands now that plague has put in an appearance here?" was asked. "Except as far as tourists are concerned, I don't think the bubonic plague has out any figure," was the reply. "And, further, I think our mainland brothers generally admire the officials and people of Honolulu for using such intelligent measures, and doing everything in their power, as far as money and work were concerned, to stamp it out. This, together with the manner in which the people have peacefully passed through the transition period since first raising day, has created a very favorable impression. It is in such a marked contrast with the unsatisfactory conditions in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines."

"As for the Hawaiian oil which has just passed Congress, I hardly think that much time will be lost by the conference committees of the Senate and House in reconciling their differences. For my part I believe they will get through with this work as quickly as possible and make an end of it."

"Perhaps you would be interested in knowing what kind of a settlement was reached by the striking machinists and the trades-unions in Chicago. It is a matter which aroused the greatest interest in labor and manufacturing circles in the United States, and I presume will be appreciated here."

There were between 10,000 and 12,000 men who struck in the great manufacturing establishments of Chicago and during the strike the city was almost brought to a standstill. Just at a time when they were the busiest, the firm of Fraser & Chalmers was pretty well tied up, being affected by the absence of machinists. The men had really no cause for striking. They were called out practically to test the strength of the union all over the United States. They were being paid fifteen to twenty per cent. higher wages in Chicago than anywhere else in the East, so the strike was not for wages, but for recognition of the union, and practically its right to run the business of the plants as well. They demanded a nine-hour day and the minimum wage. These two points would readily have been granted, provided, of course the same conditions would prevail throughout the United States.

"The strikers then wished to do away with helpers and restrict the age of apprentices from fifteen to twenty-one years, and wanted all the non-union men discharged, and wanted to make it impossible for manufacturers to discharge any one for incompetency. They also demanded the right to have a delegate of each trade visit the shops at any time of the day or night."

"The strikers held out for five weeks, and during that time a great many non-union workmen were assaulted, and severely beaten. The manufacturers agreed to the minimum wage and nine-hour day and the recognition of the union inasmuch that in event of differences between the employer and employee, an arbitration committee should be formed composed of two manufacturers, two union men and a fifth man to be chosen by the four already chosen, and no strikes were to be called, both sides agreeing to abide by the decision of this arbitration board. Further than this the manufacturers would not agree."

## HERE'S A BRIGHT GENIUS THAT URGES A CABLE THROUGH THE ARCTIC REGIONS



In response to the present urgent demands for a cable across the Pacific ocean, it is more than probable that one will be laid in the near future, and it seems to be a mere matter of detail just at present, the subject of the cable itself being a foregone conclusion. Increased facilities for communication are required in view of the changed aspect of our national relations in the East, and the consummation of such a project would be of very great strategic as well as commercial value. A line by way of Hawaii, Wake and Guam to the Philippines would be a very expensive project, but it would have the advantage of being an all-American route, and would give this country an absolute control of the line. A shorter route has been proposed by a prominent engineer through the Arctic regions, which does away with many of the physical difficulties of the long deep-sea stretches of the Southern route, and, as it offers a shorter cable and telegraphic line to Europe than that by way of India, it is very probable that such a cable would divert a great deal of the business now commanded by the Atlantic and Indian cables.

The proposed southern route runs from San Francisco to Honolulu, a distance of 2,403 nautical miles; thence to Midway Island and to Guam, another stretch of 3,950 nautical miles, or else via Wake Island, and from Guam to Manila, a distance of 1,784 miles. The proposed branch to Yokohama of 1,805 miles added to this will make a grand total of 9,942 nautical miles. These figures refer to length of cable and not to distance. This route runs principally along the 26th degree of latitude. The greatest depth of sea in the world is to be found in this latitude, between Midway Island and Guam, where the sounding depth of 4,900 fathoms is found, equivalent to 29,400 feet, and requiring a single cable link 2,639 nautical miles long.

The northern route starts at Cape Flattery, the extreme northwestern point of the State of Washington, and runs to Sitka, requiring a cable 803 nautical miles long. From Sitka to Kodiak Island is 682 miles; thence to Dutch Harbor is 770 miles, and from there to Attu, the most western of the Aleutian Islands, also a United States possession, the distance is 810 miles. From Attu the cable would run to the Russian-Japanese border, at Cape Legatka in Alaska, and the Koorile Islands, belonging to Japan, a distance of 1,865 nautical miles. In order to have positive connections through Russia and Japan both, a short line 817 miles could be run to the Russian port of Vladivostok, and from the border to the Japanese wires, 810 miles, the last link being from Formosa to the Philippines. This insures a route either through Russia or Japan, the only foreign countries which the cable touches, so that should we be at war with either of them there would still be a line of communication. This series of links aggregates 5,550 nautical miles, compared with 9,942 miles of the other route.

The character of the material demanded for the construction of these cables is entirely different, principally by reason of the fact that the water of the northern route is not nearly so deep, and it is said that the cost of the latter would be \$346 per mile, as compared with \$1,176 per mile for the other.—The Patent Record.

## A WILD PROPOSITION.

Deporting 80,000 Japanese Would Be Hard Job.

It seems ridiculous to suppose that Congressman De Armond and the other Congressmen put the retroactive labor amendment into the House Hawaiian bill for any other purpose than to fling a fallacious sop to the American workingmen and make him think they are his friends—and then to have it cut out in conference. The best informed and most intelligent men in this city take that view, and the late news from Washington does not seem to have affected stocks or business injuriously. Still, an imaginative man can derive amusement from figuring out the complications that would arise if the clause were to slip into the bill, through some oversight, and it should become the task of some man or men to carry out the job. It recalls the scheme to deport all the negroes from the South to Liberia," said a planter yesterday. "The Japanese would get wind of it almost as soon as we would—there never was a trades union or a secret order that could pass the word around any more swiftly. They did not come here on an excursion. They came to settle here, and they are earning wages beyond their wildest dreams in their own country. The effort to deport them forcibly would rub them up the wrong way, and arouse every faculty to defeat it. Most of them would unquestionably find means to

get lost while the men armed with bunches of photographs were hunting for them, knowing that as soon as the scare was over they could secure work as day laborers at higher pay.

"Instead of secreting themselves, numbers might get together and defy the agents of the Immigration Bureau to take them. Thirty thousand men is a big crowd to handle; and a general riot on one of the other islands would be almost impossible to suppress. What action would Japan take meantime, in regard to this treatment of her subjects, in violation of their legal rights by contract? Where would the forty settlers be secured to carry out this amazing scheme? It looks very much as if the genial De Armond were inviting the Government at Washington to bite off more than it could chew."

## MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

There had been no cases of plague in Hongkong for the three weeks prior to the departure of the Rio de Janeiro.

## A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.



Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

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The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

## The Board of Health

are urging the Government to hasten the building of a

## Filter Plant for

Honolulu owing to the fact that TYPHOID FEVER which is now epidemic is caused by the use of

## Impure Water

You cannot afford to wait any longer. Buy one of

## OUR Germ Proof Filters

The price is

\$6.50

Capacity Six Gallons and is Easily Kept Clean.

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## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scalds, Burns, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Scurf of the Face, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Cuts on the Neck, Cures Bores, Cures Itch and Eruptions on the Face, Cures Eruptions, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glanular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising, it is a reliable cure for Gout and Rheumatic pains, and a most effective remedy for all cases of Impure Blood.

As this Mixture is so general to the Laity, and is so effective from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit and assure to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most severe of long-standing cases.

BY ALL GENUINE AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LITTLE AND MIDLAND DISPENSARY, LONDON, ENGLAND. Trade Mark: "A" and "B" in a circle.

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CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Beware of imitations and substitutes are some times obtained off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Clarke's" and "Midland Dispensary" are engraved on the wrapper of each bottle, and "Clarke's" is also engraved on the wrapper of each bottle. Beware of cheap imitations which are not genuine.

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The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



## NEW PARTY SOON TO BE

Natives and Portuguese  
Allied.

## A PLAN TO CONTROL ALL

J. O. Carter is to be Congressional  
Delegate and Jim Boyd Mayor,  
Say the Royalists.

Besides Republicans, Democrats, Populists and "rich" there will be another party in Hawaii. The natives are to organize a "Native Party" the watchword of which will be "Spoils" and its battery, "no natives need apply." This has been settled on within the past few weeks through friendly conversations its approach have been heard for months.

A talk with those who claim to be leading royalists proves that the natives look for a change to rule them out of the land of the gods and into the stamping ground of juicy steaks and fresh oysters on ice. J. O. Carter is picked out as the choice and the new day which must be crossed and through which he is expected to conduct them is a day of their acknowledged ignorance of American politics and of just how to make a fat living out of the game.

A native who stands high among his countrymen and who is said to have great influence among them, said yesterday, "We are going to rule here as soon as the voting power will make the majority the rulers. We are going to ally with the Portuguese and between us we will have numbers enough to control everything. The fact that a reading and writing knowledge of the English language will be a voting qualification will not hurt us seriously. We will have enough who can both read and write English to accomplish all our ends and we will begin a campaign of education at once. Its not hard to learn to read and to scribble enough to pass the bar put up by the bill and in six months all sane and seeing persons of Hawaiian and Portuguese blood will be able to qualify as voters."

"We are going slowly but surely. Already preparations are being made for a meeting here immediately after the bill has passed, of those who are to manage the native party. Some of the most prominent who will gather as soon as the circulars are sent to them and who are making plans to that end, are Charles Williams of Hamakua, Hawaii; Palmer and Frank Woods, of Kohala; John Maguire, of Kona; and John Richardson, Thomas Clark and A. N. Kepoikai, of Maui.

"James Boyd will be the first mayor of Honolulu. He is an officeholder under the present government but is heart and soul with the natives. Jim is out for the job of mayor and has the best chances to get it. J. O. Carter will be our delegate to Congress. He combines the shrewdness and politeness of the native with the true native spirit, a deep love for the Queen and a hatred for the present government. Carter is to be the guide in political matters and has agreed that only natives are to be considered."

"We know exactly where we stand and despite the opposition of wealth, newspapers, your so-called education and culture, the natives and Portuguese will show you hoaxes just what we feel."

The speaker's tone was one of absolute confidence in his own position and in the truth of his utterances. He talked without being pressed and as if it relieved him of a long-felt need of speaking out his sentiments, hidden for years.

Another royalist who is however connected with prominent white families in Honolulu, said, "F. J. Testa is the power in native circles here. He hates a native from top to bottom. He has gotten considerable influence over the minds of the Hawaiians by a long-continued course in his newspapers and speech of condemning everything in the white man as bad and by proceeding to his contempt for the native. Now Testa is both poor and ambitious. He hopes to be both rich and powerful when his crowd gets in. He can't be bought to change. I don't think a million dollars laid down beside him right now could make him go against the natives. But if he can be anti-native, pro-native and yet get something tangible he will not stop short."

"Vivas and Camara will run the Portuguese element. They will train them to mass in with us but we will be the head men. Vivas and Camara and a few others of their race will be suitably rewarded for their work. We are talking over matters every day but don't think it time to come out into the open until the bill is passed and we know just what we have to meet. There will be no lack of money as we can get all we need. J. O. Carter and others of his kind will supply the respectability to our movement on the start and when we are in the offices we will run them as well as ever they were run. The natives' day is coming fast and before two months more we will have shown very plainly what we are capable of and what we intend to have."

### CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS.

Girvin's Dispositions in Regard to the Other Islands.

Agents have been appointed, and all other arrangements have been made for taking the census on Kauai. James W. Girvin, special agent of the census, was down there last week, and appointed the following agents: For Hanalei, W. E. H. Deverill, George Kei-let, Joseph Mahalaia and Hiram Anahau; for Kawaihau, F. K. Deverill and J. H. Kawala; for Lihue, Charles A. Rice, David Kapahae, S. K. Kaeo and J. H. S. Kaiwi; for Koloa, Dr. Phillip Waughman and James Kula; for Waima, Hugh M. Coke, H. H. Brodie, W. J. Sheldon and J. D. Cook.

These gentlemen are commissioned to gather accurate information as to the race, occupation, age, nationality, employment, sex, citizenship and so on of all the people in their districts, and also about schools, churches, charities and farms. People of Kauai were much interested in the work, and Mr. Girvin received valuable assistance from plantation managers and others. The taking of the census will begin the 1st of June, and as it must be completed within a specified time, Mr. Girvin has provided for each of the five districts of the island a sufficient number of agents to do the whole work in that time. He starts today for Hawaii to select and instruct agents on the big island, whence he will go to Maui for the same purpose, and will arrange while there for the census at Lanai and Molokai. He expects to return about the middle of May.

### Avoid a Willing Victim.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kikapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kikapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pacific. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

## TO STOP SALE

Injunction of Kamalo  
Stockholders.

Delinquent Shares Owners to Bring  
Suit Today to Prevent Auction  
Of Their Interests.

A meeting of Kamalo stockholders was held last night in Foster's Hall to consider action to be taken in view of the advertised sale of about 30,000 shares of delinquent Kamalo stock. Those present were some of the stockholders who about three months ago brought suit against the directors, making sensational allegations of fraud in the making of the stock. A demurrer entered to the suit is now pending. At the meeting last night it was decided that an injunction should be secured against the sale of the stock, pending a settlement of the original suit.

About 15,000 shares were represented in the meeting. W. A. Henshall acted as chairman and R. M. Duncan as secretary. Attorney George A. Davis, who, with Henshall, is associated with Paul Neumann in the case, was also present to advise the stockholders. Director Hitchcock, the only member of the Kamalo board who sides with the complaining stockholders, also attended the meeting.

Most of the time was occupied by discussion of means of procedure to prevent the directors from getting hold of the delinquent stock by means of the advertised sale. Those present were unanimous in a decision to fight to a finish over the alleged unlawful appropriation of \$35,000 by the promoters who organized the company. It was decided that those interested in the suit would oppose the proposed agreement between the Kamalo and American Sugar Companies, which, it was stated, must be ratified by stockholders before it became valid.

An assessment of two and a half cents per share on all present was levied for the expenses of the injunction proceedings. The attorneys will prepare papers at once, asking the courts to stop the sale of delinquent stock until the suit already brought has been settled. If the demurrer now before Judge Stanley is sustained, the pleadings will be amended and the contest carried on by the attorneys stated. Director Hitchcock stated that on Tuesday he had demanded, as a stockholder, that he be allowed access to the books of the company and had been refused, and that this alone was enough grounds for the courts to grant an injunction stopping the sale.

## DOCTOR MAXWELL WILL LEAVE HERE

The Distinguished Director of the  
P. & O. Station is to Go  
to Queensland.

Hawaii is to lose the valuable services of Dr. Walter Maxwell. He will take employment from the Queensland government in six months. His work will be to establish experimental stations in the interest of the sugar industry in Queensland, which at present is at a low ebb. "The government," said Dr. Maxwell yesterday, "adopted my recommendation to establish three experimental stations in three different districts. My office will be the director in chief of all the stations with assistant director and staff at each one. Also, I am to act as agricultural adviser in general to the cabinet of the government of Queensland."

"I have really nothing more to say about this matter, for I assure you that my thoughts are chiefly occupied with the work and responsibilities in prospect. "Concerning leaving Hawaii, I need hardly tell you that I have some very strong reasons for regret. I have thoroughly enjoyed the work that I have had to pursue, the results of which I must leave others to judge of. But you may be quite sure that Hawaii's interests and prosperity are a subject that will be always very close to me."

## PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners Make a  
Biennial Report.

The New Olaa Tract and Squatter's  
Claims are Dwelt on  
At Length.

In the report of the Commissioners of Public Lands for 1898 and 1899 which has just come from the press, lengthy reference is made to the "New Olaa Tract" and the claims of squatters. The report says:

"The principal tract surveyed during the period for settlement purposes was the new section of Olaa in Puna, Hawaii, containing about 20,000 acres."

"This land was surveyed under the supervision of E. D. Baldwin, and was laid out into 400 lots, in general of 50 acres each, much care having been given to all the details of the work, including the location and plotting of all roads."

"The report of Mr. Baldwin on this survey as given in the report of the Surveyor General is a clear and satisfactory statement of the work done."

"These lots were advertised to be sold under special conditions September 2d, 1899, said sale being further postponed, and indefinitely withdrawn after receipt of the Executive order of President McKinley."

"The special conditions under which these lots were offered provided for a term of residence, and for a series of easy payments extending at option of purchaser over a period of ten years, and were specially intended to provide easy terms for bona-fide settlers while discouraging as far as possible the mere speculator. The great advance in value of the lands in the old Olaa section, following the new sugar enterprises established there, stimulated to an unusual degree the desire to obtain possession of the new lands by any means; to this, rather than to an eagerness to establish homes in the wilderness, may be attributed the squatter movement of which much has been heard."

"Reliable information of recent date shows that the so-called squatters do not live on, or otherwise occupy the lands claimed by them; that the shacks put up on the lands are but the pretense for houses, and that the backing of a few ferns by the Japanese sent in to build the shacks, represent the extent of cultivation. In other words that the 'Olaa squatters' are not even the genuine article, but are probably fairly represented by the Honolulu resident engaged in active business who informed the writer that he was in it (the 'squatter' movement) because the experiment didn't cost much and might pay well if it worked all right."

"It is to be hoped that this promising tract may yet be taken up by bona-fide settlers who are willing and glad to comply with the reasonable conditions originally proposed."

"The lands laid out during the period, have been those lying principally between the elevations of 1,000 and 2,000 feet, or what has heretofore been referred to as the 'coffee belt.' The damper put upon the coffee industry by low prices and disappointing results in localities where much was expected, will doubtless turn more attention to the class of lands that might be suited to general farming purposes, more particularly to those lands at higher elevations, where much less expense is required in the way of clearing, and where the climate and soil seems especially adapted to the raising of fruits, vegetables, grain, etc."

"A considerable amount of land of this nature is at the disposal of the government, and it is hoped that in this direction some opportunity may be found for persons of limited means."

"A large area of public lands too rough for other cultivation, but with soil and climate suited to growth of rubber trees, is found on nearly all the islands. The establishment of this or some kindred industry would give new value to a class of public lands large in amount, and now practically unused."

"During the biennial period there were 322 separate transactions involving 22,005.29 acres, valued at \$134,311.15. Of these, 234 transactions, covering 15,334.26 acres, and valued at \$78,126.86, were made after July 7, 1898, and are therefore affected by the executive order of President McKinley referring to Hawaiian lands."

"There were 94 patents issued for Olaa lands, involving 12,121.21 acres, valued at \$42,861.92. These sales were made at values appraised in the land act."

"The right of purchase lease system has shown itself the favorite for persons of small means, and following these the special agreement sales at auction have been in favor. These latter have been of much service to those who could not comply with a residence condition, and allow the imposing of conditions to check the taking up of lands with purely speculative motive."

"Fourteen auction sales, for cash, of government land have been made during the two years, involving an area of 624.24 acres valued at \$24,809."

"Twenty-one new sales of lands were made during the two years involving 28,840.88 acres at an annual rental of \$9,219. Of these, four were of lands never before under lease and nine of them were made after July 7, 1898. The longest term is for twenty-one years."

"The public land available for the purposes of the land act during the period 1900-1901, are 25,000 acres of surveyed land in the 'coffee belt,' or from 1,000 to 3,000 feet elevation; 10,000 acres of unsurveyed lands in this belt, 20,000 acres of unsurveyed second class agricultural land, 100,000 acres of unsurveyed pastoral lands of various grades, and 150,000 acres of unsurveyed high forest and agricultural land."

The auxiliary pump is likely to be installed at Beretania street very soon, if Superintendent Andrew Brown can manage it. He wants to begin on the foundations for the new pump without waiting for President McKinley's approval of the appropriation bills, so as

## HOGAN'S NEGRO MINSTRELS WANT A BIG SLICE OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S PILE

Hogan's Negro Minstrels want about all the money the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company can conveniently spare. Twenty-nine minstrels have



Minstrels Go to Take Ship.

stop even there, but went to the ship's purser and made known their desire for accommodations to him, offering to pay first-class rates, and that he was as hard-hearted as the others. Then they asked everybody in sight who might have anything to do with the steamship company, for first, second, third or any other class passage. They sent their attorney and he delivered their message in legal form, but all to no purpose.

They say the steamship had ample room for them, and that the Miowera carried passengers who applied for accommodations long after they had. The minstrels declare that "they are informed and believe it to be true, and

therefore allege that the refusal to accept them at said time as passengers on said steamship upon the voyage was due to the fact that they were persons of color, of African descent, and to no other fact."

On account of the steamship's refusal to accept them the petitioners argue that the refusal caused them "great humiliation, shame, pain and mental suffering, and that they will of necessity be put to a great loss of time and money, trouble, expense, inconvenience, physical pain and mental suffering."



Steamship Company Says No.

was on March 15 they set foot on Hawaiian soil after receiving permission from the agents of the steamship company here to tarry a while.

They say that it was agreed then that they were to be taken on to Victoria on the Miowera and they did just what the Board of Health and the company asked them to do in the way of quarantine requirements. Each dusky beau and belle paid \$2 for a dose of prophylactic and on April 11, at the direction of the company, sent their belongings to the wharf, where everything was fumigated. That afternoon they were told by the agents that they could not go.

They then demanded of the Miowera's captain that he take them, but he too said nay, and they aver that he said, "Yes, we are taking passengers but cannot take you."

The minstrels say that they did not

to get the pump at work under a temporary roof. The pump, by the way, will be a Worthington, capable of lifting 5,000,000 gallons a day 530 feet, but able also to run at half speed on half coal. It happens to be immediately available, having been ordered for one of the plantations which does not now want it. The water from this pump will go to the people along the slopes of Punchbowl and the other upper levels, presumably through most of the present Nuuanu system; but it will not be mingled with Nuuanu water.

## Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

### FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

## Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,  
Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline  
and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

## Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest  
price at HOPPS.

## The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

## Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

## COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. H. & CO.—J. V. & CO.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Ex Nuuanu, Conway Castle, County of

Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900.

## PROHIBITION IN HAWAII.

Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, who usually strikes a key-note in any discussion which touches his moral or intellectual powers, says of prohibitory liquor laws that it is unwise to impose them on a community where public sentiment is adverse to their enactment.

The reason why is that they could not be enforced and would soon encounter the statute books. With many people there is a superstitious fancy that laws in some degree enforce themselves and that if a morally desirable statute is put on the books it achieves a desirable end. Nothing could be more misleading. Even a law so basic as that which confers the Federal suffrage upon the freed blacks is made a dead letter in the Southern States of the Union simply because the white people won't have it. Various "blue" laws remain in technical force but without legal efficacy. They are to all intents and purposes dead because the people they were framed for refuse to obey them. When things reach that pass in a country where moral legislation is not to be enforced by the bayonet, the only thing for the law-making power to do is to bow to the popular objection—and after that to see that no more attempts are made to fly in the face of it.

If there is one thing the experimenting with prohibitory liquor laws has proved it is that in no community where the majority or even a large minority of the residents want to use spirituous or malt beverages can they be deprived of them. The "drug stores" of Maine, the "blind pigs" of South Carolina, the "apeak-easys" of Iowa tell their own story of evasion. Speaking of Maine, which has had prohibition on its statute books for a great many years, the arrests for drunkenness run from 12,000 to 15,000 annually despite the fact that every illicit still conceals as many of his tell-tale customers as he can. We admit that there are places in Maine and other prohibition States where a drink of whisky or beer cannot be had for love or money, but they are generally small villages where the teetotal sentiment is solid and vigilant and possessed of the great majority of votes. In the larger places where an active class of liquor men or their sympathizers exists probably not much less liquor is drunk than the average per capita consumption in wide-open New England towns.

If Honolulu felt on the liquor question as the small Maine towns do prohibition would be as practicable here as it is there. But what is the truth? As Dr. Bishop puts it: "Whatever may be the case with Americans, the British, the Germans and the Portuguese, who form a large element in the community, do not recognize anything morally wrong in the consumption of alcoholic beverages." Nor for that matter do a considerable proportion of Americans and natives and probably 99 per cent of the Asiatics. What we have left in Hawaii is a teetotal residue so small, comparatively, that it could not reasonably hope to enforce a prohibition statute for an hour—no, not with Congress behind it.

What then? We see nothing more practicable than to urge the continuance of the present high license system. "High license," says Dr. Bishop, "is the best we can do here." Time has proved that fact over and over again. Whether this solution will always be the better one depends upon the success of moral suasion in changing the character of our electorate. If the total-abstainers can create a public sentiment here such as they have done in some thousands of small Mainland villages and as may be found in so large a place as Pasadena, Cal., then prohibition will come to us or from us as a matter of course. But anything which omits that preliminary strikes us as it apparently does Dr. Bishop as being a waste of valuable time.

People who start parties with the motto, "No haole need apply," will need to keep a sharp watch of the surrounding kopies.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a right to look back with pride from the vantage-ground of its thirty-first anniversary. The generation in which it has worked owes it much, but the one to come may expect to incur an even greater debt. Under the control of men who are not satisfied with past laurels but who wish to gain fresh ones for their noble institution, the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. promises to broaden its work and extend its helpful influences. Just now a dormitory in which young men may be lodged and fed at low rates is being considered and we can safely assume that it will be built. In fact, there is reason to predict that the association will keep abreast of every opportunity that arises for practical Christian work.

## A COLOR LINE IN HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

When Congress amended the suffrage clause of the Cullum-Knox bill so as to throw the voting privileges wide open, it made an excuse of "Americanism." Demagogues playing to the galleries denounced our property qualification as "un-American." "Good men, misled by the specious argument that anything 'American' is a remedy for any kind of organic political distemper, followed suit. As a result the Hawaiian Territorial bill has an American voting clause undeniably suitable for Massachusetts or Illinois but so poorly adapted to conditions here that it opens the way for the anti-American party in these islands to get control of the Legislature and municipalities and undo, for the time being, the work of reform and political and moral civilization to which the American party stands committed.

In other words, the proposed suffrage will vest a majority of votes in a class of aborigines and their natural allies who would even restore the throne of Hawaii if they were able to do so; and who, in the Legislature and the field of city government, will carry out, if their present boasts and threats are to be trusted, an anti-American policy of spoliation and revenge. That is the prospect which Congress, in its mistaken zeal, is opening up before the pioneers of American progress in the islands.

Are these Washington legislators quasi-Bourbons who learn nothing and forget all? We ask the question in the light of the experiences which came of granting the full suffrage in the Southern States to the lately emancipated blacks. Was that a success? Did the blacks or the Republican party, or Americanism so-called, or the cause of civilization profit by it? The net result of that rash experiment in suffrage was to shake the principle of representative American government as by an earthquake throe and establish against all assault the rule of the responsible minority in cities, counties and States of the South where the majority is irresponsible and dangerous. Men who now and then assail that condition in the halls of Congress voted to ordain it here—and they did it mouthing the cant of equal suffrage. Equal suffrage, forsooth! When did America ever grant equal suffrage to its aborigines—even its trained and educated ones who live in the haunts of civilization? There are States where suffrage of any kind does not extend to the illiterate or to the very poor. There is a group of great commonwealths where by the active propaganda of the Democratic party and the tacit acquiescence of the Republican party, nearly a million voters, upon whom the Constitution specifically confers the right of suffrage, have been denied the voting privilege by unlawful force. Let us hear no more about equal suffrage being American until the rule "One man, one vote" holds good from Maine to the Apache reservations of Arizona and from Washington State to the cotton fields of Mississippi.

There is no place under the American flag and there never will be one, where white civilization will permit itself to pass under a yoke imposed by alien races. We say so weighing our words. The Hawaiian aborigines who gloat at the prospect of governing and punishing the white owners of these islands are holding festival on the brink of a volcano or on a deceptive shore where the water has been sucked up into a tidal wave which looms beyond the mist. Let them be warned in time. They talk of dividing off with all Polynesians on one side and all white Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Portuguese and others who do not admit the right of a native majority to rule on the other. The moment they do that the volcano will begin to rumble and the tidal wave to move; for be it known by the logic of all American political history when a color line is drawn against the whites the people who draw it are made to mourn the circumstance. If color is to rule any subdivision of American territory that color will be white.

But why draw the color line? The men who are urging the natives to do it are their worst enemies in that they make the virtual disfranchisement of all the natives certain. Wise leadership would bid the natives divide between the two great parties as some of them long ago divided between the two great branches of the Christian faith. There they will find friends and protection and opportunities and white men will see that their chance to vote and to hold office is not abridged. By themselves they can do nothing save to give their demagogic leaders some brief authority; by going into the various parties they can do much to advance their interests and satisfy their pride. For them the doors of the Republican party and the Democratic party will be hospitably open; but for an aboriginal party with the motto: "No haole need apply!" there is a yawning gulf of disaster such as long ago swallowed up the suffrage of the Southern blacks.

## A BAD SELECTION.

The Marshal of Hawaii cannot afford to appoint or retain on the waterfront police force of Honolulu or other seaport of this group any man who may derive private gain from the arrest of sailors.

In appointing Mr. Lewis of the firm of Lewis & Turk, owners of and runners for a so-called sailors' boarding-house,—men whose unwillingness to "shanghai" seamen in the customary boarding-house way has not yet been established,—the Marshal lays himself open to serious criticism. For what does Mr. Lewis want to be a waterfront policeman? Is it to lay hands as an officer of the law on seamen whom he wishes to ship for a private fee? We can think of no other reason, and if that is the one the sooner Mr. Lewis is turned down the better it will be for the reputation of the police department.

Some years ago, before Marshal Brown's time, a boarding-house runner was made a waterfront policeman. He fell into the habit of booking sailors for "investigation." A helpless tar was kept for days in a cell and was then told that he would be let off if he would ship and "leave the country." If he shipped, the waterfront policeman would find him a berth and collect the fee. This fee, rumor said, was divided between the waterfront policeman and the Marshal, with the result that both were able to retire on a competency.

Mr. Lewis of Lewis & Turk has begun his official career by booking a man for "investigation." So far as he is concerned it begins to look like old times. But we fancy that the Marshal, who has a reputation to preserve—one which he depends on to help him get the office of High Sheriff—will not relapse into the position in which the act of this obnoxious appointee places him.

Certainly his friends do not relish it.

The new armored cruisers of the United States are to be very powerful, quite as much so, in many respects, as first-class battleships. These vessels, the California, Nebraska and West Virginia by name, will have the speed and staying powers of an ocean liner with armaments of sixty-six fixed guns each and magazines to hold over four hundred tons of ammunition. The Naval Construction Board has given these ships 13,000 tons' displacement, 23 knots speed and a steaming radius of 7,000 miles. The entire superstructure from a point below the water line will be armored. As the cruiser will rise very high, somewhat like the old three-deckers, they will look larger and more impressive than battleships of the Kearsarge class.

The possibility that Judge Zane of Utah may be made Chief Justice of Hawaii has been often remarked in Mainland papers and even in the Senatorial debates on the Cullum bill. Lately rumors of such a selection have multiplied. The friends of Judge Zane, one of whom is said to be Senator Cullum, insist that an American judge is needed here to interpret American law. However strained that assumption may be in the case of the judiciary of these islands, it is one that the Washington politicians might easily come to agree with. On that point we shall see what we shall see. It is at least a comfortable reflection that if we have to take an imported Chief Justice we might easily go further than Zane and fare worse.

There is nothing in Admiral Dewey's recent course which lessens the truth of the statement he made at Manila a year or more ago that his life training had unfitted him for politics.

A recent New York Tribune contains the surprising statement that trains on the Trans-Siberian road are more luxurious than those of America. Evidently Russia means to make a high bid for tourist trade.

The Council of State did well to appropriate \$25,000 for a hospital for incurables. Under the terms of Alexander Young's offer the rest of the money ought not to be hard to get. Local philanthropy can find no more deserving object.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth's capture of the safe-crackers was shrewdly planned and bravely executed. It added to the public confidence in the Police Department and created the hope that, after all, the Department may be able to take care of our larger criminal class without expensive reorganization.

There are a few white men whom the native politicians want in their party and two of these promise to become rival Moseses. J. O. Carter is sure that he would make a good Moses and C. W. Ashford, who is now somewhat overdue on this beach is also up for the honor. It may be that they will compromise and be Moseses and Aaron.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a circular describing the Lebbeck or Siris tree which grows in Egypt and might be successfully reared in the warmer portions of the United States. The tree is large of trunk, grows to a great height and is deciduous. Any one in Hawaii desiring to raise the Lebbeck tree can get seeds or cuttings from the Department named.

## "Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is the person thoroughly prepared, by perfect good health, to win life's battle. This condition comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity are troubled with a taint, impurity or humor of some kind in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

A Good Tonic. "On general principles I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a needed spring tonic. It is a most excellent medicine." Hakon Hammer, Engineer, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the most irritating and only reliable to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## TWO WEEKS OF CITY'S BUSINESS

Report of the Hawaiian Mercantile Agency in Honolulu for the Past Fortnight.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency's semi-monthly circular has the following of interest to the commercial world:

We feel safe in predicting the complete eradication of the plague in our midst and with its cessation a brighter outlook in our community. There seems to be some apprehension not entirely groundless, amongst the waialeale and jobbing houses, of bad effects from the continuance of quarantine stringencies.

Business was never better in retail lines, boots and shoes, dry goods and staples of all classes, report great activity and steadiness in their respective lines and the effect of past difficulties will soon have vanished.

With the immense amount of building going on, lumber and hardware have received flush business and the demand is equal to, if not slightly in excess of the supply. The class of buildings seems a slight improvement over those destroyed.

Prices of staple articles are about down to normal figures. Potatoes, beans and vegetables generally being principal among the list. Feed stuffs, hay, etc., have come down in price, and indications are, as we have said, that business has about resumed its ordinary trend. Coal oil is yet in advance of usual figures, due partially to increased cost.

Collections are very close and the financial world seems to be pushing with unwonted vigor. Loans are few and hard to obtain, lenders being very choice in accepting security. Sugar remains firm.

Produce Quotations.

Oats, per ton, \$35 to \$37.50; barley, per ton, \$25 to \$27.50; hay, bale, \$3 to \$4; bran, per ton, \$21.50 to \$23.50; wheat, per lb., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts.; flour, per bbl., \$3 to \$4.50; island rice, \$6.50 to \$7; sugar, 4 1/2; hams and bacon, 14 to 15 cts.; sugar peas, \$1.50, S. F.; barrel salmon, \$3.50 to \$4; Honolulu; California potatoes, 2 to 2 1/2; table fruits, doz., \$2, S. F.

COPARTNERSHIPS.—Wing Wo Sing Co., Honolulu, Oahu; H. Fincke & Co., Honolulu, Oahu.

Real Estate.

The mortgaged indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report \$172,131. Recorded instruments have been as follows: Ninety-two deeds, \$196,299; 35 mortgages, \$523,782; 29 leases; 34 releases, \$56,651; 4 bills of sale, \$1,650; 5 chattel mortgages; 4 powers of attorney; 2 assignments of mortgage; 4 assignments of lease; 2 agreements; 3 affidavits. Mortgages—no rate given, \$24,281; at 6 per cent, \$125,000; at 7 per cent, \$45,451; at 8 per cent, \$28,250; at 9 per cent, \$2,700; at 10 per cent, \$1,500; at 12 per cent, \$1,600. Total, \$528,782.

JUDGMENTS.—Hiroi Choichi vs. Lily Spencer, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$33.55. P. H. Burnett vs. F. J. Cross, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$27.25. W. L. Disney vs. James Chamberlain, defendant, Enterprise Planing Mill, garnishee, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$30.10. Camara & Co. vs. Home Bakery Cafe, defendant, F. J. Jockey, garnishee, assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$55.37.

IMMIGRATION.—Following are the arrivals during the past month: Arrivals—Foreigners, 48; Japanese, 5; total, 53. Departures—Foreigners, 169; Hawaiian, 4; Japanese, 21; Chinese, 48; total, 242.

EXCHANGE.—Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American, Atlantic Coast, 1 per cent; Pacific Coast, 3/4 of 1 per cent; British, sight, 4.93 per pound sterling; sixty days, 4.90 per pound sterling; German, 24 1/2c per mark; Japanese, 50c per Japanese yen; Chinese, 48c per Mexican dollar.

Building Material Prices.

To take effect March 1, 1900: N. W. rough, \$28 to \$35 1,000 feet; selected stock, \$34 to \$41 per 1,000 feet; T. and G., \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; redwood rough, \$30 to \$37.50 per 1,000 feet; clear surfaced one side, \$37.50 to \$40 per 1,000 feet; spruce, clear surfaced, \$42.50 to \$45 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 1,000; laths, 70c to 90c per bundle; split redwood posts, 20c each; lime, per barrel, \$3; cement, per barrel, \$4.75; brick, per 1,000, \$22.50 to \$26; cut nails, 20d per keg, \$4.50; wire nails, per keg, \$4.50; add \$2 on gal. 3 to 6d. and \$1.50 on 8d. up.

NEW FIRMS.—Emanaka & Co., Liliha, near King; Miss C. K. Hutchinson, Beckley avenue, Kalihi; Yee Lung, Puuoe, Hilo; Grimwood, Richardson & Co., Judd building; David Lawrence, Fort street; Pacific Supply Co., corner Queen and Alakea; Honolulu Sheet Metal Works, Richards street; C. A. Vileira, Kerosene warehouse, Kakaako.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from Page 1.)

spiritual work is carried forward under most gratifying conditions. The Juniors and young men of the gymnastic classes regularly enjoying their Bible study. In addition, there are three other Bible classes carried forward. The jail work, camp work and the Sunday afternoon meetings are cared for and have increased in interest and growth, the effort being to bring young men to Christ, remembering, so far as we fall short in this, we fall in reaching the crowning object of our association work.

Our "Review" for October gave the full prospectus of our educational work, and this is brought within the reach of every young man of steady habits who desires improvement and a practical education. Many have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded, and gratifying results have been attained, but we have room for hundreds more young men who are wasting or squandering their evenings foolishly. Notably in this department is the development and advance in literary matters that the new Triangle Literary Club has made. We would also remind you that in the exhibit from the Educational Department sent to Grand Rapids Convention (the entire exhibit of which was a most wonderful revelation of what can be accomplished in the spare hours of young men), the members of our association secured three honorable certificates, and our exhibit was requested for the International Committee's collection in New York city, and was forwarded to them after being exhibited at the association in Cleveland, where it also received much notice.

The Social and Entertainment Committees have done an excellent work in sustaining the attractive features of their departments, and great praise is due them. Especially have the efforts of Mr. Wray Taylor, the indefatigable leader of the orchestra, been helpful and appreciated, and I desire to express to him the thanks of our association for his ceaseless labors.

In May last Mr. A. B. Wood and myself were assigned as your delegates to the Y. M. C. A. International Convention at Grand Rapids, Mich. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood was detained by sickness in Illinois, and I had to do the best I could to represent Hawaii alone. In the organizing for permanent headquarters Hawaii was honored by receiving a seat for one of the vice presidents. The assembly was a wonderful one, full of enthusiasm and burning desire for larger and grander victories for King Jesus among young men; \$9,400 was raised and pledged in one night for sending seven additional missionary secretaries to as many different foreign fields.

As I have made report to our association, I will not weary you with further details. It was at that convention I met brother A. J. Coats, and when later we received word from our secretary that Mr. Brock would leave us in August and we were instructed to select his successor, we visited the workers at Chicago, Cleveland and New York and opened up correspondence at many other points, but the selection centered on Mr. Coats, and after much effort we were fortunate in prevailing upon him to come to Honolulu; accordingly he arrived and entered upon his duties in September last.

We refer you to the results of Mr. Coats' work in the Physical Department. Although a check was given, in the suspension of the work during plague troubles, the classes are full and well attended and the members are an enthusiastic, happy crew. Mr. Coats' labors are not confined to the physical work; he has his Bible class and takes a full share in the devotional work. A fact regarding our Brother Coats is not generally known. He has received a world's record and holds the Y. M. C. A. championship medal in an all-round athlete. Under his leadership the physical work is fully established and the association has cause to congratulate itself in having such a director. We trust he will remain with us until he ripens into a good old age.

Now bear with me a while. As we look at the "modern ship" before mentioned, listen to my plea. God has given us here great opportunities, and as we embrace them greater opportunities arise. Our population is growing; we have very peculiar conditions, there being so large an excess of young men in our community. We have said this building and association is a noble monument to the generosity and labors of the men of this city, but the needs cry for more, and as accountable stewards to God we must devise larger things. What shall be done for the hundreds of young men in our midst who have no homes and no home surroundings? The boarding houses are not by any means what is desired. These young men must have society and companionship. Is not the responsibility at our door to provide for them the social hall, the lodging house and the clean, wholesome boarding house, where not only clean food can be procured, but clean, wholesome, ennobling society?

I cannot take too much of your time on this subject, but I know of no investment presenting a more favorable prospect of direct return to every business house in this community than the investment in an establishment of a permanent home as a rooming house and cafe in connection with and under the direct control of our Y. M. C. A., and I commend this subject to every capitalist and business man in the community. I believe the successful work of our association can be laid broader and longer, higher and cheaper, in the taking up of this work and placing it on a permanent and enduring basis.

I tell you, my friends, the value of such an establishment, not only to young men, but to the commercial interests of this community is beyond computation or estimate. Here is a grand opportunity for philanthropy. If the friends of this association, and the men of these islands, whom Providence has dealt with so bountifully, can be induced to act in concert and in unison, and rise to the opportunities, they can give to the community that which shall not only stand as a present monument of thoughtful necessity, but become a permanent and lasting blessing to succeeding generations of young

men, who will as surely follow, as

that the day follows night.

I would have a building that would provide as a place for business stores, the lecture hall or assembly room, library, social rooms, educational classes, game room, dining hall, lodging rooms and wheel rooms. Neither would I forget the gymnasium proper, with its running tracks and plunge pools. Some may say this is beyond our reach in Honolulu. We all know that we have in our community more than one person who could accomplish all this and more, and yet not do it. See what an example Dayton, Ohio, is setting to us. They are providing for the hundreds of young men who are without homes in that busy manufacturing city. Even the new building of the Naval Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, N. Y., is providing lodging accommodations. Who will be first to come forward and out of the abundance of his storehouse, which God has so bountifully supplied, and kindly entrusted to his stewardship; who, I say, will come forward and pay the first \$10,000, as the basis for this grand work? I fancy some one says, "You set me small value on this matter!" I do not, because I believe it is one of the grandest possibilities presented to the Christian men of this community, and I believe it can be accomplished. Only agitate! agitate! agitate! Let the entire 425 members of this association catch the fire and zeal, realize what can be done, and set to work about it. (Remember we have not a few substantial financial men among our number) and each one, under organization, pulling, agitating with a definite plan, and the work could and would be accomplished, and in Honolulu, H. I., would be a Y. M. C. A. institution meeting the pressing demands of the present progressive age, which should stand in these seagirt isles as a resting place to many a young voyager on life's journey, and a beacon light to direct him to the haven of eternal peace, and a lasting and perpetual reminder of the forethought and wisdom of generous noble hearts.

I sincerely hope our directorate will take this matter up and develop a plan which shall result in perfect accomplishment. As I lay down the honors, which for the past two years this association has conferred upon me, I feel that I surrender to my worthy successor one of the most sacred and responsible charges I have ever held, or that there is in this community; and, while I regret that in the busy stir of a busy life, I have not accomplished or done all I desired for this institution, yet I thank the gracious "Giver of all good" that I have been permitted to take an entire part in the affairs of this association, established and carried forward for the welfare and uplifting of young men, and to have been associated with those whose hearts and minds are engaged in the ennobling of young manhood, and the effort to bring young men into the service of King Jesus.

And to you, Mr. President-elect, and to your worthy colleagues, I extend my hearty congratulations in this work to which you are called. My earnest prayer is that the wisdom and blessing of our Omnipotent God be with you, guide and direct you in the coming year, and enlarge and bless all the work of this association to the glorifying of the Christ.

## President Davies' Remarks.

President Davies spoke as follows: Our annual meetings resemble very much an exhibition of dissolving views. Amongst the other views on the programme, you have just had an address from the retiring president. His last appearance as president resolves itself into the first appearance of the new president, but the latter steps forward with misgivings as he realizes the seriousness of following a president who has so energetically filled the office as has Mr. Weedon. Fortunately for me, Mr. Weedon remains on the board of directors, and I feel sure that I may count on his support to my faltering steps.

I am glad that the day of our anniversary should fall in Easter week—that our year should begin at a time when we are all commemorating the event which alone gives a raison d'être to our Christian association; for if Christ be not raised from the dead, your faith is vain—ye are yet in your sins. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

Our association is a meeting ground of many shades of thought. We have different forms—many of us—of worshipping our God; but I think we are all one in worshipping Him at this time as our Risen Redeemer. So in addition to its other advantages, this association affords a place where Christians of many denominations may meet together and work together for the common Master, without in any way usurping the place of the individual churches, and the work which can be done by no one but a church.

While upholding an undenominational Y. M. C. A., perhaps I may be allowed some feeling of pride that, as I believe, the association had its origin amongst members of my own church—the Church of England.

And in closing, I appeal to you members on behalf of the officers of the association, for your sympathy and co-operation in the work of this coming year. We ask your assistance in all our departments. In the educational—that the classes may be useful to all who seek to improve their education. In athletics—that they may become more attractive as a recreation and more useful as a means of healthy exercise. In the social and visiting—that our association may become a more ready help to the stranger in his friendlessness, to the sorrowful in his loneliness.

But do not stop there: we are not Christians or followers of Christ in its true sense as God means it, unless we include the soul with mind and body, in our activity. And we ask for your help therefore, in our religious work—that the Bible classes and services may be maintained with vigor and earnestness, and that the work may not all fall upon the shoulders of the few who are responsible for maintaining it. Above all may God's holy spirit signally bless us this coming year, purging from our lives all that is unworthy; helping our secretaries, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coates; that in all that is done here we may worthily magnify His Holy Name.



# EVENTS IN FAR CATHAY

## Recent Edicts of the Dowager.

### A CATHARINE OF CHINA

#### More Piracy Near Canton—Railway Matters—Travelling Digni- taries—Li Hung Chang.

HONGKONG, March 24.—The Hong-kong Weekly Press says: We give below the text of the Imperial Edict of the 9th inst. against the Hanlins. We are indebted to the North China Daily News for the translation and comments:

(1) We have received a memorial from the Chancellor of the Hanlin Academy and his colleagues, denouncing the conduct of certain members of this learned body of illiterates. The Hanlin-Compiler, Kuei Tu (Machun) is charged with having pocketed Government money granted to him to encourage international commerce; a task which, up to the present moment, the accused Compiler can show nothing for, thereby wasting the public funds. The said Kuei Tu is hereby handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of an adequate penalty. The Hanlin Compiler, Chou Hsi-en, now on leave of absence, at his home (in Soochow) is charged with having been boastful and arrogant in conduct and speech, regardless of the dignity due to his high rank. He is hereby commanded to send in his resignation and he is further ordered to be placed under the strict surveillance of the local authorities of his native town. The Hanlin Compiler, Chen Tiao, a native of Hunan, is accused of being crafty, low and false; a man addicted to unorthodox and pernicious doctrines. A book, of which he was the author, commenting on the government, is charged with containing many treasonable ideas. He is hereby ordered to be cashiered, and the Hanlin Academy is further commanded to hand the accused to the Board of Punishments to be sent under guard to his native province, the Governor of which shall imprison him for life in the provincial jail. The same sentence is hereby awarded the Hanlin graduate, Wu Shih-tao (a native of Yunnan) whose nature is charged with being the same as the cashiered Hanlin Compiler, Chou Hsi-en. With reference to the Hanlin Compiler Shen Peng who, after making his extraordinary and crazy charges (against Jung Lu and Kang Yi) left Peking for his native city of Ch'angshu (near Soochow) and who has been reported by Acting Viceroy Lu Ch'uan-lin to have already been arrested, we hereby command that the said Shen Peng be also imprisoned for life in the provincial jail in Soochow. The three Hanlins last mentioned especially deserve their punishment, owing to their disreputable and ungentlemanly conduct. Finally we command the Chancellor of the said academy to carefully watch the conduct and characters of the other members of the academy and denounce such as deserve to be punished.

#### The Empress Dowager.

The failure of her long contemplated coup of the New Year has not improved the temper of the Dowager Tse Hsi, and a condition which may be best described as a reign of terror prevails through the Empire. Seen far above the ignoble crowd of paralyzed satellites who form her ministers, the figure of the woman Tse Hsi stands out as that of some savage but noble beast of prey, surrounded by a hungry pack of parasites, whom one roar of the grander beast is sufficient to send packing in mortal terror. If, however, the physical aspect of the Dowager Empress be that of a beast of prey, her mental attitude is on a similar level; and she has been recently seeking to extend her instinct of terror into quarters where, from the nature of the case, it must recoil on herself. She has taken stock of the craven crowd of intriguers who constitute the bureaucracy of China. From them she knows she has nothing to fear; they have been so accustomed to be led that they have forgotten how to think for themselves; besides, they are ready to sympathize with her in her reactionary policy, more especially in her hatred to foreigners and foreign institutions, for have they not in their own persons felt the bitter sting of the foreigner, who would deprive them of those little perquisites of office which ever since the days of the Master himself have ever appertained to the holder? The dislike of the foreigner, which was at first a mere sentiment, has lately grown into a hallucination, which haunts the Empress waking, and disturbs her sleeping hours; and it is sufficient that any one of her retinue should have had dealings, however innocent, with an outsider, especially if that outsider be an Englishman, to incur her enmity and become a marked man. The case of Weng Tung-ho is a marked instance of this peculiar phase of mind, which shows how unbalanced has become her intellect. He reminds us in some respects of the story of Wo K'o-tu, the censor who displayed his devotion by sacrificing himself on the Imperial grave, in despair of amending the slight cast upon the memory of his beloved master in leaving him without an heir. For his devotion to Tung-chi's successor, the still more unfortunate Kwang-hau, Weng has had to undergo the hate of the insatiable Tse-hsi and not only he, but all who were in any way connected with the unfortunate boy-emperor. It is one of the characteristics of this

Oriental Catherine that she has recently forbidden the access of any disagreeable truths, and her craven attendants, knowing the effects of dissimulation, leave her in ignorance of all that is going on outside the walls of the palace. It is probably through this ignorance that she has recently been seeking to outrage the patient attention of international usage. That the favorite who flourish in the Palace of the Dowager should cringe under the threats of a woman such as its mistress is conceivable; that a man so marked by his astuteness as Li Hung-chang should follow, shows how utterly incapable of self-help is the bureaucracy of China. The history of Macao is not, we fear, one of which the colony may be proud, nor have its relations in the past with the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang evinced much of dignity. There are, however, as we pointed out when first the news of the arrest reached us, some things which in the face of the world's Governor of Macao could scarcely do for his own sake and for that of his country, and one of these is the surrender of King Lien-shan. We must, therefore, await the result of the trial with anxiety. It is, of course, easy to rake up a charge of embezzlement against every official in the empire; if an official fail sufficiently to grease the palms of his superior this is the usual method of compelling him or of effecting his ruin. The boundaries of meum and tuum in China are not defined with the exactness prevailing in the west, and everything that comes into an official's pockets is his own; but he has to share the plunder or lose his place. King Lien-shan's account could doubtless be made to show any deficiency required, but this would not make him an embezzler according to Chinese or any other law, and this must be as well known to the Governor of Macao as to the man in the street.

#### Honors to Li Hung Chang.

CANTON, March 19.—H. E. the Viceroy Li Hung Chang has received a telegram from Peking informing him that the Emperor has been pleased to confer on him the honor of the Imperial Double Dragon—a special insignia to be worn on his coat. Such a distinction only an Emperor or a member of Imperial family is entitled to wear. Upon receipt of the news all the mandarins went to the Viceroy's mansion to pay their respects and offer congratulations. Since he came to Canton to be Viceroy H. E. Li Hung Chang has certainly shown himself very energetic, and in all cases brought to his notice he has been prompt to deal with the offenders. He keeps the officials busy all the time, and the least faults have been severely reprimanded. The notorious pirate chiefs, Au San, Fo Tsan Hoi and others are so afraid of him that they keep in hiding in the mountain fastness. The Cantonese, indeed, begin to like him as a man of great experience and sound judgment. He has done a great deal and is expected to do more to replenish the Imperial coffers. He knows European manners, and is said by the natives here to be one of the best Viceroy's that ever came to Canton.

#### Feng Sui.

Feng Sui is a thing that no one can trace its origin, but it gives rise to many troubles and clan fights, and its votaries are so blind in the belief of its efficacy as to spend very often their entire fortune and sacrifice lives simply to gratify their superstitious whims. In the village of Kwan Suk, Chincho district, the two clans Chan and Wong have never lived well together. In the fields of Wong there is a road close upon a tomb of the Chan clan. The other day as some farmers of the Wong clan were digging at the fields they cut away the road and little by little the earth upon the tomb of Chan. The Chan clan attributed their misfortunes and ill-success in their literary examination and in business matters to this disturbance of their tomb and went to remonstrate with the Wong clan, asking them to make the road properly and repair the tomb. This Wong refused to do. From words they came to blows. Eventually each party got together several hundred persons armed with rifles, spears, and swords, and fought a pitched battle, four or five persons being killed and many wounded. Finally the magistrate of the district had to send soldiers to suppress the disturbance. The elders and chief villagers came forward, and tried to bring about an amicable settlement, but in vain. Upon this matter being reported to the Viceroy he ordered the elders of the village to produce the ringleaders for trial and punishment.

#### More Piracy.

On the 17th inst. a steam launch started from Canton for the district of Kunshan, having in tow a passenger-boat, in which a Californian merchant was one of the passengers for the festival of the dead. Among the passengers were seven pirates, dressed in uniforms of the Fatsan regiment. When the launch reached the river Shien Fik in Sam Sui the pirates began their work of plunder, taking out their revolvers and pointing them at the captain and crew to scare them. They then ransacked the luggage of all passengers and took all worth taking. When they came to the turn of the Californian merchant they found a cheque for \$1,000, made payable to order. They tried to force him to endorse it, which he refused to do. During this altercation the merchant got a chance of running across the steam launch and hoisting the flag of distress. It so happened at that time that the Customs launch "Foo Mun" was steaming past; she stopped her engines, and her crew lost no time in boarding the boat and arresting the pirates. Stowing them into the hold of the boat they nailed up the hatch and took them in tow to Canton. On arrival at the customs' jetty it was reported to the Commissioner, who ordered the guards of customs and those of Shamen, amounting to over one hundred men, to go and take the prisoners; but none of them dared to do so, for fear of the fire-arms of the pirates. At last a few brave foreign customs employees offered to venture into the hold. On breaking open the cover they jumped into it and found that out of seven pirates four had escaped by breaking a hole in the side and had swam away. The captors took hold of the remaining men by the queues, pulled them up and led them away as quiet as lambs to the great admiration of the crowd, and handed them over to the authorities.

#### Seoul-Fusan Railway.

Baron Nakajima and Messrs. Takenouchi, Oye and Omiwa, promoters of the

Seoul-Fusan railway, accompanied by twenty-four engineers and experts, left Seoul for Fusan on the 15th inst. by the Higo-Maru. The party, says the Japan Gazette, will first proceed to Seoul and, after having obtained the permission of the government, will commence a survey of the proposed railway route. The most difficult part for the construction of railway is between Oseu and Hulan, a distance of 200 miles. The districts are mountainous, and moreover there is a river called the Nak-dong, the bridging of which will be a gigantic and difficult piece of engineering. Usually the river is dry but in case of heavy rains it overflows its banks, inundating the neighboring country. The efforts of the surveyors will mostly be directed to making a project for the bridging of this river, and the survey must be finished before July, when the rainy weather sets in. The promoters of the railway propose to achieve their object by obtaining government support in the next session of the Diet, by means of accurate estimates as to the cost of the undertaking, etc. In the collection of which they are now about to engage. It may be added that the promoters have decided upon the adoption of a broad gauge line.

#### Peking-Hankow Line.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the Belgian (Peking-Hankow) Railway. About seven miles from Hankow several thousand men are at work. Rails are laid, and two Belgian locomotives are running to and fro, pulling the flat cars used by the workmen. A third locomotive is being set up. Near the city, work has not progressed so far. Heaps of stones on the flat plain behind the city indicate the general course of the tracks, but there is nothing to make one hope that the traffic can begin soon.

#### Travelling Dignitaries.

"L. G." in the Courier d'Haiphong, writing of M. Doumer, the Governor of French Indo-China and his "raid" into Yunnan, calls the visit a mistake. "We know," he says, "how the great dignitaries of China travel. The ceremony displayed by them in the smallest journey seems to Europeans nothing short of supplying. Chinese custom rendered it necessary. The slight, therefore, of M. Doumer riding on horse back with no particular pomp or in the 'deavour of miles' (the train) caused a smile and prompted the witty remark that the Governor travelled as his own servant. These little details are nothing in our eyes; with the Chinese they have a tremendous importance." M. Doumer's error unfortunately is only too common among European officials dealing with the Chinese.

#### Russians in Manchuria.

Captain Morita, a military attaché in the Japanese Legation, who has been travelling in Manchuria since September last, returned to Peking recently, after completing an inspection of Kirin, the Amur river and Liaoyang. He reports that work on the railway in Manchuria by the Russians was suspended in the winter time. The line was already finished in parts, but the work was done very carelessly, and travelling on the line in some parts was dangerous in the extreme. He had travelled by the East China railway, which was already completed from Yingking (Newchwang) to Port Arthur. The rails were laid and materials were being daily transported, but the line has not been opened for passenger or goods traffic. Captain Morita was told by Russians that the line would be opened to the public from Port Arthur to Fengtien (Moukden) by way of Newchwang and Haiching, in eighteen months. A section of the line has been laid temporarily, but travelling on it was extremely dangerous, owing to the steepness of the gradients, which in some cases were followed by sharp curves. One section was finished, and it was somewhat stronger and better, but Captain Morita comes to the conclusion that the line on the whole is badly constructed and will not compare with the lines in Japan.

#### A COMPROMISE.

##### Government Pays for Property on Boretania Street.

A compromise has been effected between the Minister of Interior and the property owners along Boretania street whose premises have lately been shrunk as a result of the widening of the street. Protests from Lilluokaian's agents and of Mrs. Adams were filed some time ago, because the Government desired to pay but a third of what the property holders thought their frontages were worth. The matter on a split-the-difference basis was finally brought about to the mutual satisfaction of Government and owners.

#### A Collision.

The first genuine smashup that has taken place in the harbor for a long time occurred yesterday about 1:30 o'clock. The bark Echo, while in tow of the tug, collided with the bark Fortuna, lying at the coal dock, and did considerable damage. The Echo was on her way to sea and had no pilot. She was not well handled or else so high out of the water that she would not obey her helm, and the collision was the result.

The bowsprit of the Echo struck the Fortuna on the port quarter, carrying away her rail, smashing her companion-way, and breaking the lift of the sparker boom, which in falling smashed the wheel and stove in the skylight of the cabin and after-rail.

Captain Mikklelsen of the Fortuna, who was below at the time the vessel struck came out just in time to see the Echo being pulled away. He hailed Captain Bellesen of the Echo, who came aboard the Fortuna to see what damage had been done. The captain of the Echo gave Captain Mikklelsen a written agreement binding himself to pay for the repairs made necessary by the smashup of the Addenda, as his agent to see that everything necessary should be done. This agreement satisfying the skipper of the Fortuna, the Echo, which was not damaged except by the carrying away of some of her chains forward, proceeded to sea.

In trying to save half-pilotage the captain of the Echo has run up a bill of about \$1,000 for the damage sustained by the Fortuna.

## Boils. Pimples.

### Sure Signs of Impure Blood.

Do not think that washes and ointments can cure eruptions of the skin. They cannot. The cause is deeper, even down in the very blood itself. Purify your blood, and your skin will be smooth and clear.

Mr. James Johnson, of South Forbes, New South Wales, sends us his photograph, and says:



"My whole body was almost covered with boils. Reading about"

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I thought I would try it. I took one bottle, and was entirely free from any eruption what-so-ever. My eyesight was greatly strengthened also. Mr. Johnson's eyesight was strengthened because the Sarsaparilla is such a wonderful nerve tonic. For impure blood and weak nerves there is no remedy in the world equal to it. You cannot enjoy good health if your bowels are constipated. Ayer's Pills cure constipation every time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## THE BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETS

### Several Appointments, and Transfers, and Some Increases of Salary Are Decided On.

There was a meeting of the Board of Education at the Judiciary building yesterday afternoon. At first there was no quorum, only Minister Mott-Smith, Mrs. Hall, Dr. Maxwell, the Inspector General, and the Travelling Normal Instructor being present. The various action taken by these members was afterwards approved, when Mr. von Holt and Professor Alexander came in, making a quorum.

Minister Mott-Smith reported the resignation of Armstrong Smith as principal of Kaulani school, to take effect April 17. The Inspector General had authorized Mrs. Fraisher, the vice-principal of the school, to take charge until further orders, and had transferred Miss E. B. Snow from the Chinese school to assist Mrs. Fraisher, and Miss Carrie Howland to take Miss Snow's place.

The Chinese girls' school having been burned in the big fire, the Inspector General was authorized to investigate the situation and report the necessities of the case. At this point Minister Mott-Smith left to attend the meeting of the Council of State, and Professor Alexander took the chair. The latter read reports of two meetings of the committee on teachers. The recommendations were acted on as follows: It was decided that the salary of J. N. Taggard of Kailua-waena school be raised to \$1200 a year when the appropriation of the Council of State became available.

That the salary of H. H. Brodie of the Hanapepe school on Kauai be similarly raised.

That Miss Mary de Sousa be appointed as assistant teacher at Kaupakalua, Maui, at \$360 a year.

That the application of Simon Ali to be appointed assistant at Kailua school, Hawaii, be granted, if the Inspector General finds that an additional assistant is needed there, at \$420 a year.

That W. D. Potter be appointed principal of the Onomea school at Hilo, in place of Leon Maltre, resigned.

The matter of the Waimea school, on Kauai, was decided after long deliberation by continuing J. P. Scott as principal of Waimea school until the end of the present year, he to provide his substitute. Mr. W. I. Wells, now principal of Hanamaulu school, Kauai, was transferred to the principalship of Waimea school from the beginning of September, the new school year. Leopold Blackman was appointed principal at Hanamaulu.

The Inspector General reported that he had appointed Miss J. M. Wores to act as principal of Honolulu school in place of the former principal who had resigned. Action deferred until the Normal Instructor should have time to visit the school and report.

The Board considered the question of the summer vacation, and noted that all government schools except those in North and South Kona should close on June 29 and remain closed until September 10. Those in the two districts noted will have their vacation later in the year in order to allow the children to work at gathering coffee in September and October.

A number of applications for appointments, transfers and so on, were transferred to the committee on teachers. Leave of absence was granted to Miss Mabel Ladd, assistant at the Royal school. The proposition from Mr. von Holt, acting for Mrs. Knudsen, about the new lease of school premises at Koloa, Kauai, was accepted. The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

#### Famine Sufferers Fund.

Rev. William Kinkaid reports that the special collection taken at the Easter service of Central Union church amounted to \$565, of which \$406 was given for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. This amount will be sent to the Congregational Board at Boston, where the money for this purpose is being sent from all parts of the United States. Already the amount has passed the \$40,000 mark.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. M. McCandless will make a Honolulu trip.

The Kona Sugar Co. started grinding on Tuesday.

It is reported that a man was held up in Emma square a few nights ago. Gen. H. Robertson and J. A. McCandless left in the Claudine for Kaula-kauai.

The next mail from San Francisco will be by the Doric which is due on Tuesday.

The Australia took from here seventeen cases of exhibits for the exposition at Paris.

Tax Assessor Shaw is making appraisements of property and assessments for the new period.

Elmer E. Paxton and Fred C. Smith have gone to Hilo on railroad business. They will return next week.

James W. Girvin left in the Claudine last night. He will make arrangements for census-taking on the other islands.

Prof. Shorey has been relieved of his work on the wharves and is enabled to devote his whole time to his regular duties.

J. Hawke, constructing engineer for the Honolulu Iron Works, left Honolulu yesterday for Ewa, to erect the new mill buildings for the Ewa Sugar Co.

The papers in the suits brought by Hogan's minstrels were returned yesterday. They were served on the local agents of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company.

Mr. Lindgren, lately here from the East was a passenger in the Claudine for Kaula-kauai. He is representing the Eastern stockholders of the American Sugar Co., and is going to export the water supply of the plantation.

Twenty-eight Tyrolean immigrants from Trient, Austria, are on the way to Honolulu for Messrs. Alexander & Baldwin, to work on some of their plantations. They will probably arrive here at the end of the month by steamer from San Francisco.

Chas. Downing, the murderer of Po, and the man who slashed two other natives in Liliha street sometime ago, was sentenced by Judge Wilcox to 2 years and 6 months at hard labor for the assaults. He will yet have to answer for the murder charge in the Circuit Court.

Commissioner Sergeant A. Wallenstein, U. S. A., who has the distinction of being the first regular United States soldier stationed in Honolulu, has been ordered to duty at the general hospital Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. He expects to leave for his new post on the next Australia.

Satire characterizes an editorial concerning the Chinese Consul in the last number of the Sunn Chung Week Bo, the Celestial reform sheet. The article infers that the Consul was trying to mislead his people in regard to losses suffered by them by the big fire.

Some days ago the Government notified residents of the Kailua camp that they must leave or pay rent. It was supposed and hoped that all would go. Instead some 400 have agreed to the terms and will pay \$3 a month each. They say that they cannot get rooms elsewhere and that in any case they are better satisfied where they are.

The following passengers were in the cabin of the Rio bound for San Francisco: R. Ogilvie, Dr. A. Sims, S. H. Halawell, E. W. Bonafant, J. J. Antrobus, Eugene Bourras, Louis Wacker, L. L. Hopkins, G. B. Ryan, W. H. Melrose, Mrs. R. H. Crane, W. J. Thebaud, Max Fleischer, F. H. Nollenius, S. P. Greenstone, Miss Kirkland, Mrs. Kirkland, Chum Yun and servant.

It seems that the defunct Court of Claims blew itself for a seal. In its short life it succeeded in getting up a design and having it transferred to metal. The legend around the outer circle, according to the lucky possessors of impressions, is "Court of Claims: Hawaiian Islands." Inside of this is "Fiat Justitia Ruat Coelum: Bubonic Plague." It is hoped that the juxtaposition will not cause a smile.

John Ena will leave for the Coast about the end of the month to superintend the construction of the new Inter-Island boat.

#### A Fine New Kaunakapili.

What are the people of Kaunakapili Church to do for a new edifice to worship in? It is possible that the Government may recognize no claim for damages. In this case the congregation can not put up a new building on the old site, though they would very much like to erect there a modern church, because they cannot afford it. Before making up their minds to rebuild within the present walls they are awaiting the award of the Government, upon which everything depends.

#### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC ..... APRIL 24  
NIPPON MARU ..... MAY 2  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... MAY 10  
COPTIC ..... MAY 18  
AMERICA MARU ..... MAY 26  
PEKING ..... JUNE 5  
GAILIC ..... JUNE 12  
HONGKONG MARU ..... JUNE 21  
CHINA ..... JUNE 29  
DORIC ..... JULY 7  
NIPPON MARU ..... JULY 17  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... JULY 26  
COPTIC ..... AUG. 2  
AMERICA MARU ..... AUG. 10  
PEKING ..... AUG. 18  
GAILIC ..... AUG. 26  
HONGKONG MARU ..... SEPT. 5

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC ..... APRIL 27  
AMERICA MARU ..... MAY 5  
PEKING ..... MAY 12  
GAILIC ..... MAY 22  
HONGKONG MARU ..... MAY 23  
CHINA ..... JUNE 5  
DORIC ..... JUNE 12  
NIPPON MARU ..... JUNE 22  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... JUNE 30  
COPTIC ..... JULY 10  
AMERICA MARU ..... JULY 17  
PEKING ..... JULY 27  
GAILIC ..... AUG. 4  
HONGKONG MARU ..... AUG. 11  
CHINA ..... AUG. 21

For general information apply to

H. H. HAKFELD & Co., Ltd., Agents

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WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
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Many years' handling of Watches  
convince us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in . . .  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities  
and that is why we are right in pushing  
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

### S. S. KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the  
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu  
on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaula-  
kai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihohi,  
Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Lan-  
phoebe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on  
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named  
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Satur-  
days.

### S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-  
lani, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa, and Kila-  
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Hono-  
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupou, once each  
month.

### S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaula-kai,  
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaepa, Lahai-  
na, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, ar-  
rives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of depart-  
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-  
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-  
sponsible for any consequences arising  
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings  
to receive their freight; this company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.  
The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, or injury to, nor delay in,  
the delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, at or before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without de-  
livering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers up-  
on application to the pursers of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will  
be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from  
New York for Honolulu on or about  
June 10, 1900.

For freight apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston.  
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

## AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this  
port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	APRIL 24	COPTIC	APRIL 27
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 5
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 12
COPTIC	MAY 18	GAILIC	MAY 22
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 23
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GAILIC	JUNE 12	DORIC	JUNE 12
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GAILIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GAILIC	AUG. 26		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		



## NOW IT IS THE PARTY

The Republican Club is  
Transformed.

### ELEVEN MEN SWITCHED IT

Twenty-Two Ardent Politicians Present at the Meeting Over Murray's Blacksmith Shop.

Now it is the Republican Party of Hawaii.

Before half past eight o'clock last night it was the Republican Club of Hawaii. Eleven men did it. How it was done is funny even in the telling. The actual happenings were exquisitely ludicrous. Even Tim Murray laughed heartily while the movement "trailed with such tremendous import to thousands now existing and thousands yet unborn" was going on.

At one minute past eight o'clock President Crabbe of the Republican Club of Hawaii lifted up an inkstand and smote the table behind which he sat. Tim Murray's hall—over the shop of the worky smith—held just twenty-two people. Two were tars who rolled in to get out of the rain. Three or four others were wet inside and outside. Secretary Berry was at his desk, plenty of chewing tobacco was in circulation, and the three front rows of seats were empty.

President Crabbe said, "Here we've been waiting weeks for someone to call a meeting of the Republican Party. Shingie once called a crowd to elect a successor to himself as representative of the National League of Republican Clubs. What was the result? They got together and had a fight. It amounted to nothing. Since then we've been waiting for someone to issue a call. Why don't some of these people who are bucking against this club call a meeting of Republicans? They don't seem to take an interest in this great business."

Secretary Berry arose. He gracefully put one foot on a chair in the vacant front row, faced his audience of twenty people—one of the tars had rolled out—and said, "The only object of forming a party in our minds—not 'party' in their minds but 'object' in their minds—was to take action. Action is the thing. If we had made ourselves a party in the first place then when a convention was called we officers would simply withdraw. We are no clique trying to grab a party."

Secretary Berry made a gesture to illustrate how a party might be grabbed, and J. L. Morris otherwise known as the "Pugnacious Jiner" stood up. He said, "I am a very experienced man in making States. I helped more than one territory to be a State. Why I've belonged to five political clubs in one county. I'm here for my health. I'm no job-chaser. I've no canister motive. I'm only here a short time. I feel it my duty to get up right here and say what I think. I've had experience. I want to see that things are run right. I am willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship. I will give my vote, voice and money for a right Republican organization. I'm ready."

"Now is the time to organize. The Republicans of California will hold their State convention on May 15 to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention. We're 2000 miles away from California. We need to hustle."

"Pugnacious Morris" then transformed himself into a time table and figured up how long it would take to rush a delegate to Philadelphia after election. He concluded that an am might get to the City of Brotherly Love from here in twelve days by moving fast.

"We're the pioneer organization," he said. "We have a right to call a convention to make a party."

Secretary Berry said, "We are not job-chasers, but we must get started. There's literature to be printed, banners to be made and money to be raised. How are we going to get money? I'm in favor of a party. Don't let's delay."

"Pugnacious Morris" thought the club should join the league. "We want literature," he reiterated. "If we join the league they'll send a ton."

The tar that had left muttered that it was not "litrachoor but whiskey" they needed most.

President Crabbe asked, "Why get literature. Don't you read the Advertiser?"

Pugnacious Morris grew wroth. "The Advertiser," he shouted, "why that sheet has no politics. I take no stock in newspapers. They ain't no use. I'm an experienced man."

President Crabbe interposed. "Shingie is scared of offending the Government side and the other side. What is the Government? It won't amount to much when we get started. It won't be in it."

An elderly man with a bunch of whiskers like faded spinach, who pronounced his name Jibbs, tried to hypnotize Crabbe. He put out one hand and fixing his eyes on the president of the Republican Club of Hawaii, made mysterious motions in the air. Crabbe was alarmed, and seemed to think that Jibbs was trying to "devil" him.

Jibbs finally gave expression to his thought in a sepulchral voice. He said, "Crabbe, you are no American. You are wrong. You are not talking like an American. I could say more."

Jibbs sat down exhausted with his feelings. Crabbe recovered and told Jibbs he misunderstood him. Jibbs had his own opinions and told them to himself in an audible voice till someone shouted, "Hit him with an ax! Saw his wind off!"

A youth named Madden made a motion to make the club a party. "Pugnacious Morris" wanted this motion laid on a table. A man exclaimed that

"According to the manwell that couldn't be did." Morris' motion was seconded by a red-nosed chap with a nutty pipe.

The neighbor yelled that this "second" had confessed to him that he didn't know a party from a side of beef. Crabbe asked the red-nosed man with this and he got on his feet and said, "Shiny, shiny, sorry I spoke." Pugnacious Morris' motion was put two were for the table-lying and against it. The others were buried in snoring chews.

The motion to swap names and make a party was put. Morris was against it. He talked loud and long. A man with narrow chest and small voice watched him with admiration on his leathern jaws.

"If you organize a party right, you can have my support," hammered out Jibbs with fierce gestures. "Gimme your lungs and I'll support myself," said the small-voiced man. A former Nevada told how he had hoped to manipulate politics in his town.

"We will organize as the Republican Party of Hawaii," said Mr. Jibbs, "and then offer to affiliate with the United States."

"Why, I thought we were part of the United States," said the Nevada.

The vote was taken on the motion to make the club a party. On the ayes and noes there was dispute, so they were ordered to stand up and be counted.

Eleven arose for aye. Two arose for no. The tar that wanted whiskey went out. Then the "party" talked for a half-hour. It would be hard to tell what they said. No one listened to anyone but himself. The "party" adjourned until next Tuesday night.

### EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

You have heard it said that the boy is father to the man. Yes. Very good. Now see what a prodigious deal may be done in that idea.

Youth is the sowing time of life and maturity the reaping time. You agree to that. Very good—again. In youth nature puts forth every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything she can lay hands on for that purpose. The whole body throbs with life as at

no other time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what enters healthy children are. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking only of now—NOW. She is greedy to make you a man, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that, in the end of cases, young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity. Hence insufficient gastric juice (digesting juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. Bits (small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organized into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end, sooner or later, is consumption. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion, and indigestion is, more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says: "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had a pain in the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had a bad pain at the back of my head; my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, and so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire; and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick."

"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary, but nothing helped me. After two years' suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Selge's Syrup, and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving; my appetite being better, and food agreeing with me. I had less sickness, and felt better altogether. Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept in good health, taking a dose or two when needed. I have told many persons of what Mother Selge's Syrup did for me, and you can wish this statement for you wish. (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah O'Connell, Main Street, Portland, Oregon, Co., Ireland, August 20th, 1896."

Now, this woman did not have consumption of the lungs as commonly understood; she had something quite as bad—consumption of the whole body with attendant prostration of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease might or might not have followed a little later. The point is this, and I want you not to miss it. Consumption arises from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come either from the stomach than anywhere else. In the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes wasting (as in this instance) rheumatism, bronchitis, gout, impure blood, thin blood, skin eruptions, and a hundred aches and complaints from top to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins, life is nourished, and death begins in the stomach. Keep it straight as long as you can with Mother Selge's Syrup. That will do for now.

Permission to ship "Hawaiian made" soy to the other islands will be refused by the Board of Health until some investigation is made. It is suspected that Japanese soy is simply emptied into American barrels for shipment. Thirty barrels have been shipped already, a marvelous "output" for the time the "factory" has been running.

George Ashley and wife left in the Australia for a visit to the Coast. Mr. Ashley's health is entirely run down, and it was decided that a trip to the Coast would do him good.

## DID NOT BURN

Egypt Fought Plague Without Fire.

The Methods of Combating Disease in Alexandria in Last Year's Epidemic.

In reply to a letter by Secretary Wilcox of the Board of Health to the authorities in Egypt asking for information in regard to the measures taken by the Egyptian Government for stamping out the outbreak of bubonic plague which occurred in the city of Alexandria last year, the appended report has been received from the director general of the sanitary department of that city.

It will be noticed that the methods adopted in Honolulu have been similar in a great many ways to the Egyptian methods; the chief points of difference lie in the burning of infected buildings in this city and the administration of the prophylactic. Considering the fact that Alexandria has about ten times the population of Honolulu and that the plague epidemic there lasted for about six months, during which times ninety-three cases of the disease were reported, that city has had an easier time of it, as far as the plague is concerned, than Honolulu in with its seventy cases in a little over three months and its, say, 40,000 inhabitants.

The following is the report in condensed form:

Immediately the cases were announced in Alexandria, the sanitary department took over from the municipality the whole responsibility of carrying out the sanitary measures considered necessary for combating the disease; the Government obtained a vote of money for this purpose and supported in every way the department in its efforts to keep the epidemic within bounds.

Staff doctors were greatly increased and a systematic inspection of all houses within the infected quarters was carried out and lime-washing gangs were formed and a plan for keeping large bodies of the working classes under observation organized.

The disease was at first confined to a quarter of the city chiefly inhabited by Europeans of the lower class, but as time went on cases were notified from almost all the quarters of the town.

The measures adopted in Alexandria were as follows: Immediate isolation of the plague cases in either the Government or Greek hospital, where special wards existed for the treatment of infectious diseases; removal of all persons who had been in contact with the case to the quarantine station, where they were kept under observation for a period of seven days, fed at the expense of the Government, and all inmates of 16 years and upwards paid three piastres daily as compensation for wages lost while in quarantine.

When a person was found to have died outside the hospital the body was removed to a special place where it was prepared for burial, all precautions being taken to provide against dissemination of the infection. The persons who had been in contact with plague cases on arrival at the quarantine station were obliged to remove all clothing and take a bath, afterwards dressing in clothes provided by the Government until their own clothes had been passed through the disinfecting stoves.

Only one case of plague occurred amongst the "contacts" during the time Babbari, the quarantine station, was occupied. All articles of clothing, bedding, furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., were removed in special carts from the infected houses and were disinfected by superheated steam in the stoves at the Government hospital. At the commencement of the outbreak two of these stoves existed at the Government hospital and two at the quarantine station, but measures were taken to supplement these machines by others which were at once ordered from Germany.

The house where the case had occurred was then thoroughly disinfected by a gang of trained disinfectors by means of a solution of 1-1000 perchloride of mercury, after which a gang of lime washers followed on and lime washed the house throughout with a solution of lime freshly slaked. The mud floors were strewn with quick lime and the houses were then closed until the proprietors came out of the quarantine establishment.

Carts were also sent around to remove the rubbish from inside the houses. This included old grass mats, soiled rags, cushions, etc., which were taken outside the city and burnt, the mats and cushions being replaced by new ones at the expense of the government. It is worthy of note that no second case of plague occurred in any house which had been disinfected. Whenever a succession of cases was reported from any quarter, a systematic cleaning of the whole quarter was undertaken at once.

From May 20th to November 2nd when the last case was notified there was a total ninety-three cases, forty-eight of which recovered and forty-five died. Sixty-five cases occurred among natives and twenty-eight among Europeans. Twenty-one cases died out of hospital and were discovered only after death; the bodies of these people were buried with all due precautions and all sanitary measures were taken.

In combating the disease reliance was placed entirely on practical sanitary measures and no attempt was made to put into practice the prophylactic treatment with Hoffman's serum. From the statistics published by Mr. Hoffman it appears to have been established beyond doubt that this serum endowed takers with a certain limited power of protection, though it must be admitted the degree and duration of the protection are both alike uncertain.

From the limited experience I had of the disease in Alexandria I cannot but think that plague behaves in much the same manner as other infectious diseases, that is, if the early cases are not discovered it assumes proportions which baffle the efforts of the sanitary

## Weak Lungs

When your throat and lungs are perfectly healthy you needn't worry about the germs of consumption. They don't attack healthy people. It's the weak, debilitated, inflamed membranes that are first affected. Hard coughs and colds weaken your throat and lungs and make consumption more easy.

### Scott's Emulsion

is the best remedy you can take. It soothes and heals and gives tone and strength to these delicate membranes. In this way you can prevent consumption. And you can cure it also if you haven't had it too long. Keep taking it until your lungs are strong and your weight restored.

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authorities to extinguish it; but if, on the other hand early notification is received of the first cases occurring in a community and stringent measures are at once taken, the disease may be as effectively dealt with as small-pox or scarlet fever.

## HEALTH BOARD

Poi Shops are to Have Cement Floors.

Edwards' Plumbing Suggestions—Application for Job of Inspector. Other Items of Interest.

It was late yesterday afternoon when the Board of Health met; some of the members had forgotten even that there was to be a meeting; the plague is getting to be a thing of the past and the urgent necessity of attending the deliberations of the Board is now considerably modified. Dr. Wood was in the chair about half past three o'clock and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Smith and Lowrey were on hand, constituting the quorum. A pile of correspondence lay on the table before the president who had not had time to arrange it in any particular order. First he took up a letter from F. B. Edwards in relation to plumbing, addressed to the executive officer of the Board, as follows:

In regard to the making of rules to be observed by plumbers in connecting buildings with sewers, about which you spoke to me on Saturday; knowing that rules would be necessary, some time ago, I wrote to Mr. Hering asking if he had any rules that would apply to these islands. He answered that the conditions in Honolulu are different from those in the United States and it might be necessary to get up some special regulations and that he would take the matter up shortly. In a letter received from him on Saturday, he says he hopes in his next letter to have something to say about plumbing regulations.

Mr. Hering knows the local conditions and from his world-wide experience I know he will be able to suggest better and safer rules than I can compile.

Under these conditions I would request a short delay before adopting complete plumbing regulations. That the work may not be delayed I make the following suggestions which I feel confident will be approved by Mr. Hering and will enable the plumbers to order needed material.

Size of house drains to be not less than four inches in diameter and not over six inches in diameter.

No trap on main drain, but pipe carried full size through the roof. Changes in direction of soil and drain pipes to be made with Ys and ¼ bends. Sanitary Ts may be used on vertical runs.

All fixtures to be trapped and traps vented.

All water closets to be flushed from tanks.

Pan closets, Philadelphia hopper closets and plunger closets not to be used except short hopper closets may be used in isolated out buildings.

Cast iron pipe to have the name of maker upon it and a mark to indicate its weight. It is to be covered inside and outside with a coating of asphalt or tar and when used in buildings over one-story in height, is not to weigh less than the following per lineal foot: two inches diameter, five lbs.; three inches, nine lbs.; four inches, twelve lbs.; five inches, sixteen lbs.; six inches, nineteen lbs.

Under buildings every soil and drain pipe shall be of cast iron or galvanized iron pipe. Waste pipes may be of cast iron, galvanized iron or of lead. When leads used it shall be only as branches to connect with cast iron or galvanized iron pipe.

Dr. Wood thought if the plumbers were going to order a great quantity of material that they ought to be protected by the adoption of the foregoing report or the adoption of some similar temporary regulations. The report was laid on the table upon motion of G. W. Smith.

Plumbing Inspector.

"I beg to hand you an application," ran a communication from Minister Young, "for the position of Plumbing Inspector, Honolulu. I have made some inquiries about Mr. Tannatt and

and that he is a very competent engineer." This is the application in part: "I note the position of Inspector of Plumbing has been definitely decided upon and it is my desire to hereby file my application for said position."

"My education and practical work, I believe, have specially fitted me to make the position just made, prove a necessary and valuable addition to the government, and as I have already tendered my resignation as civil engineer at Waiakua plantation, I am at liberty to assume the responsibilities of office at any time you may desire, etc. E. Tappan Tannatt."

Specimens by Mail. Most of the business of the Board yesterday was confined to the reading and acting upon communications. The following from A. W. Hayselden, agent of the Board of Health at Wailuku, Maui, was read: "By registered mail I send you a package containing specimens from the body of a native woman who died on the night of the 7th of this month at Waihee, Maui, and further particulars of which will be furnished you by Dr. Weddick who performed the autopsy on the body. As the woman died rather suddenly and without medical attendance I felt justified under the circumstances existing here as regards health matters, to order a post-mortem, the sheriff being absent on business at Lahaina."

The Board Laughs. President Wood picked up a document addressed to himself as "president of the Board of Education" and asking permission to grant marriage licenses. The laugh was on the doctor and he suggested the matter be referred to the Board of Clergymen.

As the result of a report made by Mr. Lowrey in relation to certain existing conditions in Nuuanu valley it was decided that the executive officer take the necessary steps for having the sites of the laborers' camps in Nuuanu valley, especially those which have been abandoned, cleaned and disinfected.

Poi Reform. Inasmuch as the Council of State had not seen fit to grant the appropriation under section 933 of the Penal Laws of 1897, for the centralization of poi factories, the following resolution presented by G. W. Smith, was adopted by the Board of Health:

Whereas, the manufacture of poi as at present conducted in the city of Honolulu is a nuisance in conformity with paragraph 324 of chapter 36 of the Penal Laws of 1897, and is also a menace to public health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following be known as Regulation No. 30 of the Sanitary Regulations of the Board of Health, viz.: Each and every building where poi is manufactured by manual labor shall be laid with cement floors, with gutters leading into a trap drain connected with a cesspool or the sewer system when completed.

### THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Young Men's Christian Association Will Celebrate.

The Young Men's Christian Association will celebrate its thirty-first anniversary tonight with addresses from the different officers on the year's work, musical numbers and a reception. The program will begin at 7:30 and is planned to be through about 8:30, to give time for a reception to all friends of the institution. Specimens of work of some of the classes will be on exhibition and a game of indoor baseball will be played between the two rival teams in the gymnasium. For the program the Amateur Orchestra will play two selections, Mr. E. H. Offley will sing, and the Aeolian Quartette will play. The evening promises to be one full of interest and pleasure to all. Ladies as well as gentlemen and all who are interested in the institution are invited to come.

### IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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HONOLULU.

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# FENCES MAY COME DOWN

Dr. Wood Awaits Soil  
Analyses.

## MAY REOPEN CHINATOWN

No Plague Bacilli Found in Soil from  
Infected Districts--Interviews  
With Officials.

(From Thursday's Daily).

One of the most vital questions resulting from the plague in Honolulu will be decided in the next day or two. It is whether it is expedient to retain the board fences now encircling old Chinatown and other sections which were swept by fire by order of the Board of Health or throw open the area for building operations. Keen interest is manifested in the experiments now in progress in the bacteriological department of the Health Board.

Soils from the various sections supposed to bear bubonic plague germs are being experimented upon, and the report thereon will be in the hands of Dr. Wood either today or tomorrow. His opinion as to whether the fences shall be torn down or whether the districts shall remain as they are for a further period of nine months or so, will be expressed at once.

From interviews yesterday with several prominent men connected with affairs of the Government, it is learned that the chief difficulty arising from the removal of the fences would be the class of buildings that might be erected, and which might be dangerous from the fire standpoint. Each stated his opinion that in case the districts were thrown open again, it would defeat the measure for the extension of the fire limits, which is only in the power of the Legislature to enact.

### Board's Powers Curtailed.

Some one, more venturesome in his opinion than the conservative officials of the Government, urged the statement that as soon as the quarantine was declared off by the Board of Health the great executive powers of the latter body would be curtailed, and from being a government within a government—with authority almost exceeding that of a legislature—it would become again a mere factor of the Attorney General's department. This gentleman contended that as soon as the Board ceases its active government, it could not hold the infected districts as they are now held; neither could the Board prevent the property owners from taking possession of their property and erecting buildings thereon.

The manner in which the authorities in Alexandria, Egypt, handled the plague, a condensed report of which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, was the subject of much comment on the streets during the day, and gave an impetus to the general feeling among business men that something should be done toward the opening up of the enclosed districts of Honolulu.

### Surgeon General Wyman's Opinion.

In his report to the Treasury Department, Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service, makes the following statement:

"The longest time that infected material, as lint, wadding, earth, etc., remained active was eight days. Sputum from patients affected with the pneumonic form, kept in a vessel plugged with cotton wool, was no longer virulent in sixteen days. In ordinary drinking water the bacilli die in three days, in sterilized water eight days, and in sterilized bilge water five days.

"In direct sunlight the bacilli die in three to four hours (Report of the German Plague Commission, as quoted by Bowhill). The bacilli are killed by drying at ordinary room temperature in four days." (Bowhill.)

"The length of life of the bacilli, when exposed to favorable conditions outside of the human body has an important bearing upon the quarantine measures necessary to be enforced, particularly with regard to merchandise from an infected port."

### Dr. Carmichael Talks.

Dr. Carmichael, when seen in regard to the above in reference to life of bacilli in soil, said: "That is true in part, for the sunlight of course does not penetrate below the immediate surface. The effect of the sunlight, may of course, also be equally as effective beneath the surface. I think that in the case of Chinatown, the pestiferous bacilli most to be feared, are those which no doubt inhabit the old cesspools."

"Do you think that if no plague bacilli are found in the soils now undergoing examination, that it will be wise to throw the old district of Chinatown open?" was asked by the reporter.

"No, I don't think that should be done for the present," was the reply. "Take Bombay, for instance, where they not only burned houses and enclosed the burnt districts with fences, but they also plowed up the ground, covered it with petroleum and burned that also. The property thus treated was kept enclosed for nearly a year. That seems to me an argument endorsing the Honolulu Board of Health's action."

### President Dole's Opinion.

Surgeon General Wyman's quotations were shown President Dole, and his opinion asked as to whether the burned districts should be opened for business in the near future.

"Well," said the President, "That is a question which has two sides to it. I have not heard that plague germs have been discovered in soils taken from the infected districts for experiment. But, suppose the fences were taken down, there is a likelihood that the class of buildings which would immediately spring up, would be undesirable, and totally contrary to the provisions of the new extension of the fire limits."

"Does the Executive Council have any extraordinary power to extend these fire limits?"

"No, that is a matter which rests entirely with the Legislature. That is one argument, in my mind, which antagonizes the present opening up of the Chinatown that was," was the answer. "Almost three months have passed since the fire of January 20. Do you suppose that another period of nine months will be required by the Board of Health, before property owners can take possession again?"

"That is a matter which Dr. Wood knows more about than I do; if he believes it would be a safe or wise measure to remove the fences I presume that would be the proper course. The main difficulty lies in the question of the extension of the fire limits."

### Dr. Wood Waiting.

Just as a question was about to be put to Dr. Wood as to his views upon the methods of combatting plague in Alexandria, and as to whether the absence of plague bacilli in the soils would tend to raise the embargo on the infected enclosures so-called, a letter was read to him by Secretary Hendry from a property owner who controlled a piece of land at Kekaulike and Queen streets on which there were no houses when the plague broke out. It was, however, enclosed with the rest of the Chinatown area, and the owner seeks to have his property eliminated from the general order.

"No, I certainly cannot give any such order as that," said Dr. Wood. "I'm waiting for Dr. Hoffmann's report upon his soil experiments, and I can't give an opinion until then."

From this it was gathered that the doctor will act one way or the other in regard to the burned areas, as soon as the report is in his hands.

### Business Men Complain.

The business men say they have suffered far more consequential damages, than have those who actually lost all their holdings in the fire. They, however, have no recourse in the premises, and while actual losers by the fire will eventually recover their losses, the business houses on the other hand will be compelled to bear their indirect losses. These property owners have been patient so far and have been disposed to be lenient with the Board of Health.

The "infected districts" have been placed beyond their reach for three and four months, and they are of the opinion that sufficient time has elapsed to destroy the plague germs which are supposed to have infected the ground. Experiments so far have resulted in showing that only the natural bacteria of soils have been found, and no plague germs.

### ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoids, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; lives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as itching piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### THE BERETANIA SCHOOL.

Why It is Unfinished and What the Prospects are for Completion.

Many people ask why the Beretania School is not finished. Minister Mott-Smith says in reference to the matter that lack of funds alone has hampered the finishing of the structure and that the department is extremely anxious to see the building in shape for use.

"Through an omission of a provision in the law for the continuance of payments after the end of the last biennial period we were debarred from continuing the work," said the Minister yesterday.

"We could pay only on contracts up to December 31, 1899, and so were forced to stop. The contractor who has a just grievance has kept on in some of the work on his own account. There is an appropriation for the finishing of the building now in the Council of State which will probably pass in a few days. Then we will lose no time in completing the school."

### REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A new fire engine for the department came on the ship Fort George.

# THE RULING OF A CITY

An Address by Lorrin  
Andrews.

## TRIANGLE CLUB MEETING

The Eloquent Speaker Tells How  
We Can Give Honolulu an  
Ideal Government.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

Municipal government is the question of the day in Honolulu. Like untested fruit it has an allurements not to be defined. From President to backdrifter its possibilities and necessities are the topics of discussion. In three local societies it is now the subject of debate. The Social Science Association, the Triangle Club and the Research Club are occupied with it. Last night at the Young Men's Christian Association hall the Triangle Club listened to Attorney Lorrin Andrews, who delivered an eloquent address on "The Legislature of the Municipality and Ways and Means of Conducting it." He spoke in substance as follows:

"To everybody the idea of forming a municipal government for a city like Honolulu must be very fascinating. We occupy a unique position. Here, at the end of the nineteenth century, a large, enlightened and educated population is to be suddenly invested with a new constitution. Every one wants to make it an ideal city government. With the experience of other cities and their mistakes, by which we ought to profit, we ought to give a city of such intelligence as this a charter that will assure it a magnificent government. The material is ready; are we competent workmen?"

There are two classes of advocates as to the proper method of governing a city. One believes in giving the Executive absolute control; in giving the Mayor sole power to make appointments and dictate the policy of the whole city. This is put forward by students of municipal affairs, like Seth Low. With a strong Mayor this is admirable. The objection to it is that in all cities political organizations control nominations, and they dictate to candidates about appointments. The result is machine rule perpetuated by patronage in the city government. The other plan contemplates decentralization of power by placing all powers, even some appointive ones, in the legislature. Its advocates point to the British Parliament as the best government of people in the world. The government can't last a day after a majority is against it in the Commons. The objection is that public sentiment fluctuates and the policy of such a government will change with it. Result, no settled policy, and uncertainty in business and in the community.

But whether the legislature has great or small power, it is the vital point in every city government. It owes its election entirely to the people and is controlled by their authority. It is the board of directors of the municipal corporation; and it ought to be composed of the most capable and honest men it is possible to procure.

Now as to the question of two houses or one in the city legislature. The idea of a restrictive house based on a property qualification, intended to look after the interests of property owners who are taxpayers and to limit the power of the more popular house is gaining ground daily in the United States. Mr. Andrews thinks one large representative house, in which each member comes from a small district and is personally responsible to his constituents, to be the best method. We must discard the idea that these memberships are inferior positions, unworthy of acceptance by the ablest men in the community. Important questions come up before them, and they have the best men possible to look after them. These should be paid a salary upon which they can live, and not be forced to neglect public business for private, but be able to devote their whole time to public business if the latter demands it. A small salary means bribes or neglect of public business for private.

Legislators should be elected for short terms. Yearly elections are more than compensated for by the fact that the legislator would feel that he must make a good record to be re-elected. No chance to make up in the second year for laxity in the first. Every legislator should be elected from a stated district, not at large or in groups, so that every citizen may know who his representative is and be able to hold him responsible.

It is the duty of every citizen to devote himself to politics as assiduously as any politician. The welfare of the city and its good government is of vital interest to him in his business. Every elector should take part in primaries and the nomination of candidates, and keep in touch with the character and position of men who seek to be prominent in politics, and prevent the formation of political parties which will become controlled by ruses and bosses. Every man has a golden opportunity to give this city good government by devoting his time and attention to it. We can inaugurate a state of affairs which will give this city an almost ideal city government.

### Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Second English-speaking Congregation, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wardens—George S. Harris, Judge W. L. Stanley; treasurer, R. A. Jordan; clerk, John Effinger; sidesmen, T. Clive Davies, E. W. Jordan, C. A. Mackintosh, Louis Miranda, Arthur Wall and James K. Kaula.



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**SAVE YOUR HANDS.** Bathe and soak the hands, on setting, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures. Wear during the night old, loose, kid gloves. For more hands, itching, palms, and chapped nails, this treatment is simply wonderful.

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BANNER, the first gas lamp of this make we have had, looks as good as the great Banner Oil Lamp ..... \$3.00 each.  
SEARCHLIGHT, 1900 model, better than ever, our price only ..... \$3.00.  
SOLAR SURREY, best carriage lamp made ..... \$15.00 per pr.  
SOLAR HACK, best hack lamp made ..... \$15.00 per pr.  
SOLAR DASH, best dash lamp made ..... \$9.00 per pr.

**1900 OIL LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:**  
NEVER OUT, the only oil lamp that can be guaranteed never to blow or jar out ..... \$4.50 each.  
BANNER, spring back, thousands in use here ..... \$2.25 each.  
BANNER, rigid back, ..... \$2.25 each.  
JIM DANDY, a handsome, well made small lamp ..... \$1.00 each.  
All sorts of bike sundries at just such low prices as given on lamps. Large, well made FOOT PUMPS, 75c each.  
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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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